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東京帝國大學 法學部研究室

R.A.F. Braves Ice, Clouds To Raid Naval Shipyards

War Vessels Under Construction Battered During Midnight Attack

London, Oct. 20.

BRITISH bombers braved clouds which iced their wings to attack Hamburg shipyards where German war vessels were under construction, early Friday, the Air Ministry announced last night.

Low hanging clouds, only 2,000 feet above the targets, hampered fliers' aims and iced plane wings but did not save the shipyards from heavy bombing, the announcement said.

High explosives were dropped at interval during three and one half hour raids which began shortly after midnight Heavy damage was believed to have been inflicted on two shipyards at Ham urg, the Air Ministry said.

Better Luck Over Ruhr

Docks at Hamburg, Emden and Lubeck also were attacked but clouds and mist prevented fliers from ascertaining what damage they had inflicted, said the announcement.

R.A.F. planes which raided the Ruhr area, earlier in the night had better weather, it was said. A bright moon illuminated principal buildings and roads.

Violent explosions rocked the factory area at Lunen, near Dortmund, where pilots sighted an aluminium plant and dropped several tons of bombs, the announcement said.—United Press.

Seaplane Base Bombed

London, Oct. 20.

The German seaplane base at Tromsoe, on the north coast of Norway, and well within the Arctic Circle, has been successfully attacked by naval Swordfish and Skua aircraft says an official Admiralty communique.

Many hits on targets were seen and fires were started, it is stated. A supply ship was attacked and almost certainly damage by near misses.

One Skua aircraft made a forced landing in neutral territory but the crew is known to be safe.

Vital Italian Base Raided by R.A.F.

Dodecanese Added to List Of Positions Bombed in Middle East Attacks

London, Oct. 20.

Italy's vital base in the eastern Mediterranean—the Dodecanese Islands—was on Friday one of the daily growing list of places bombed by the British Air Force in the Middle East.

In the island of Rhodes direct hits were scored on an administrative building and on a hangar.

Other operations on Friday included raids on the Barentu aerodrome (Eritrea) which was attacked by the South African Air Force operating from the Sudan, Diredawa (Abyssinia), Sollum (north Egypt) and Benghazi, the already much-battered port in Libya.

Considerable success is claimed for the Barentu raid. Three Italian fighters on the runway were hit and burst into flames, and six other aircraft were severely damaged by gunfire.

The visitation of Diredawa was made at night time. Sticks of bombs fell across railway buildings and hangars. At Benghazi, heavy bombs fell among naval vessels moored on the south side of the mole and on an adjoining quay, where a merchant ship appeared to be hit.

An official statement declares that all British aircraft returned safely from these operations.—Reuter.

Troubles in Africa

Aden, Oct. 20.

Some troubles the Italians are meeting in Abyssinia and British Somaliland are recounted by Somalis who have escaped across the Red Sea in an Arab dhow.

One Somali, who recently was in the main British Somaliland towns of Berbera, Fulhar, Hargeish and Zeilah, says supply difficulties have forced the Italians to take a large part of their forces out of the colony. Those who remain exist for the most part on the meagre produce of the country.

The main towns in eastern Abyssinia, according to these reports, are evacuated by troops and Italian civilians every night. They prefer the discomfort of sleeping in the country with small protection against mosquitoes to visits of the Royal Air Force.

Most natives have long since left these towns, bringing trade to a halt and depriving the Italians of their labour. Repeated appeals to them to return have failed.—Reuter.

National Census Taken By Turkey

People Confined for Ten Hours to Houses

Istanbul, Oct. 20.

About 18,000,000 Turks and all foreigners residing in Turkey were confined to their houses for ten hours today while a national census was taken. They stayed indoors until a gun fired a "freedom shot" indicating the census had been completed.

This was the third national census in Turkey since the advent of the Kemalist regime. None were taken during the centuries when Sultans ruled.

In Istanbul streets were deserted except for 16,000 census officials carrying out their door-to-door tasks. Police reinforced by 3,000 gendarmes saw that everybody observed the strict stay-in rule, infringement of which meant a stiff fine or imprisonment.

Doctors, midwives and first-aid workers were only available if summoned through police stations, but special passes enabled newspapermen to circulate freely.

All shops, restaurants and hotels were closed and all transport facilities suspended.—Reuter.

Australians Warned War Danger is Real

Canberra, Oct. 20.

"Anyone who believes that Australia's war danger is any less real than Britain's is living in a fool's paradise which could in a few days become a fool's hell," declared Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, in a broadcast last night.—Reuter.

32 Raiders Destroyed Over Britain in Week

London, Oct. 20.

Germany lost 32 aircraft in battles over Great Britain during the week ended midnight October 19. This figure does not include damaged machines nor those whose probable destruction could not be carefully cross-checked.

Twenty British fighters and nine British pilots were lost in this period.—Reuter.

Suez Canal Dues May Be Increased

Cairo, Oct. 20.

The Suez Canal Company has informed the Egyptian Finance Ministry that it proposes to increase canal dues to eight shillings per ton loaded and four shillings on ballast.

The Ministry has replied that it reserves its rights regarding the proposal until the attitude of the French Government is completely clear.—Reuter.

Alexandria, Oct. 20.

Baron Louis de Benoist, General representative of the Suez Canal Company, declared that the Canal was still open to all international shipping and the Company would continue to afford all the facilities to ships flying any flag.—Domei.

Hint Of Peace Terms For France Given In Inspired Report

Nazi Paper Declares Luxemburg as Well as Alsace-Lorraine to Be Incorporated

Vichy, Oct. 20.

French political observers last night were studying an evidently inspired article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" which laid down the German Government's intentions regarding the future administration of conquered European territories.

The article said that Luxemburg as well as Alsace-Lorraine would be incorporated into the German Reich.

The article was considered here as an outline of Germany's pending peace treaty with the Vichy regime.

Persons who have long represented the German cause in Luxemburg, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" said, "have not had much difficulty in proving that the Luxemburg language is a Frankish dialect."

"Luxemburg will therefore be in the future what it was in past centuries, a German country," the German paper said.

It is well known here that the Germans already are ejecting French elements from Alsace-Lorraine. According to one highly reliable source, the Germans already have ejected 15,000 French from the city of Metz alone.—United Press.

Nazis Resume Heavy Raids On London

Wide Variety of Missiles Dropped in Attack

London, Oct. 20.

Aided by a rising moon the German air force intensified its attacks on the British capital again last evening loosing tons of every kind of high explosive bombs.

The protective blanket of clouds and mist which had covered London for several days lifted to admit a swarm of Nazi planes.

Waves of German bombers swept over London from various directions dropping every type of explosive the Germans have used thus far.

Anti-aircraft salvoes were so heavy they shook buildings almost as severely as the bombs. Shortly after midnight the ear-shattering symphony decreased and bombs became less frequent.

Instead of criss-crossing from several directions, the planes seemed to be attacking singly in the early hours of the morning. One bomb fell just outside a restaurant, injuring a few passersby. Earlier a missile fell on a road in the city's outskirts, demolishing six houses and hurling over an Anderson shelter.

German bombers scored direct hits on two taverns and a community hospital shelter.

Many patrons were killed when high explosives destroyed the two public houses with direct hits. Other bombs wrecked a club and a cafe.

Incendiary bombs started fires in several districts but they were promptly controlled.

As the raids intensified near midnight four bombs in quick succession blasted a large community hospital shelter. No casualties were reported immediately, although one wing of the hospital was badly damaged.

Explosives, incendiaries and time bombs hammered a number of midland towns but there were no reports of casualties.

By 9.30 p.m. the few clients remaining in London's public houses left hurriedly, so intense was the barrage from land and sky. Anti-aircraft guns kept up the fiercest salvoes since Tuesday night. Often several batteries went into action simultaneously on a single plane.

60 Planes in Attack

In contrast with two days of comparative lull in the German air attacks against the British Isles, the Luftwaffe turned on the pressure again at 4 p.m. yesterday when sixty raiders, mostly fighter-bombers, penetrated London's outer defences and appeared over the heart of the city.

The late afternoon attack resulted in the dropping of only a few bombs, however, and the all clear signal was soon sounded.

Shortly after dusk, however, German bombers attacked London from all directions. The German squadrons appeared to have been broken up before reaching London by heavy anti-aircraft fire. However, the heavy bombers were constantly criss-crossing London last night, dropping a number of bombs.

Residents of one district of London reported that at least a dozen whistling bombs had been dropped in their area before the first night attack was a half hour old.

The raiders took advantage of the weather, which had been clearing up throughout the day. By dusk the sky was clear and star-lit, although the late rising moon did not come to the aid of the raiders until almost midnight.

Other raiding formations were reported last night over south-west and north-west England and over Wales.

In a Thames estuary town yesterday a lone German raider dropped oil bombs on the working class residential area and then, diving down almost to the roof-tops, machine-gunned the streets.

A number of houses were damaged by concussion and fire and some persons were burned, but no serious casualties were reported.

Official Communique

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security said in a joint communique last night that there was "little enemy air activity over this country today."

"A few isolated aircraft," the communique added, "dropped a small number of bombs over Kent this morning. One of these bombers was shot down. In the early afternoon a single enemy aircraft dropped several bombs on a town in the Midlands. Little damage was inflicted and no casualties were reported.

"Later in the afternoon a formation of enemy fighters penetrated inland as far as London. No reports have been received of bombs having been dropped by these planes."—United Press.

Two Nazis Downed

London, Oct. 20.

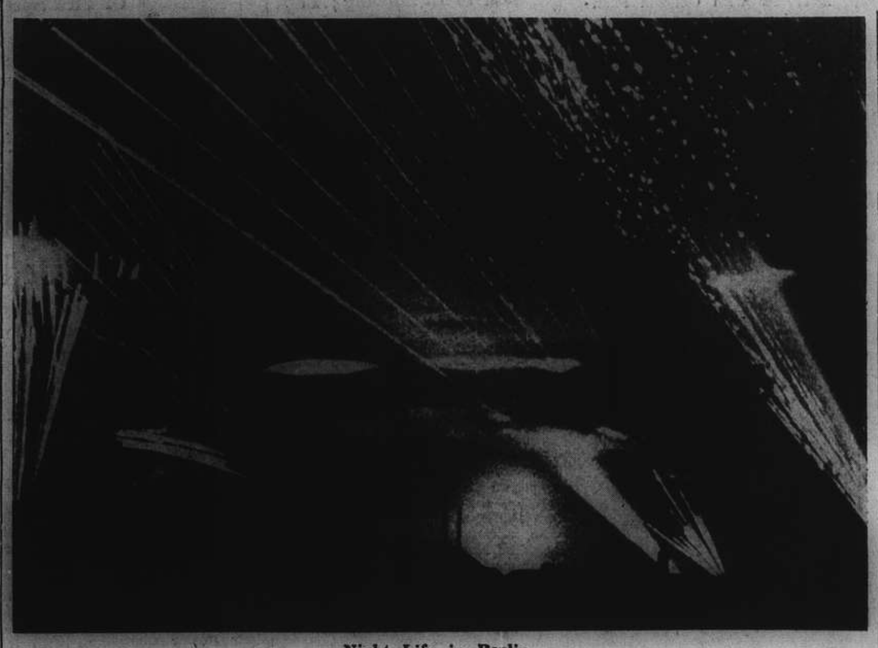
Little enemy air activity occurred over Britain yesterday when a few isolated aircraft dropped a small number of bombs in Kent during the morning.

One bomber was shot down.

Early in the afternoon, a single enemy aircrafft dropped several bombs in the Midlands, but little damage and no casualties are reported.

A second bomber was shot down in south-west England during the afternoon. No bombs are reported to have fallen in this part of the country.

Later in the afternoon, a formation of German fighters penetrated towards London, but no reports that bombs were dropped have been received, states the Air Ministry.—Reuter.



Night Life in Berlin

Fingers of light mingle with tracer bullets as German searchlights and anti-aircraft guns vainly seek to turn back British raiders from the German capital. The glow of a great fire set alight by bombs can be seen in the background. Note the factory chimneys shown up against the glare, proving that the district being bombed is an industrial one.

Chiang Resolved to Keep Burma Road Open

Repair Gangs Ready Along Route to Counter Japanese Bombing; Tokyo Press Threatening

Chungking, Oct. 20.

GENERAL Chiang Kai-shek is determined to keep open the Burma road at all costs. He has already taken extraordinary precautions against the effects of Japanese air attacks.

Anti-aircraft batteries have been installed, vast supplies of road construction and building material have been stored at vital points and repair gangs are standing by throughout the length of the road.

Mr. Tsiang Ting-fu, former Ambassador to Moscow and now director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Cabinet, declared in a broadcast yesterday "the Burma road will stand for ever not only as a physical link but as a spiritual bond between democratic countries.

"The cause of Democracy is one indivisible whole. Our first hope is that the British closure of the Burma road will be the last act of appeasement on the part of the democratic countries of the world. Secondly, I hope that the people in the United States will see in the Burma road not only a physical link between China and the outside world but a spiritual bond between the western and eastern democracies."

Chinese military and communications authorities expressed the opinion to Reuters that the Japanese bombing of the Burma Road is not likely to interfere with traffic on the road.

Emergency building materials have already been prepared along the road, while important bridges are protected by anti-aircraft batteries.

Even if the Japanese destroy important bridges on the road, the Chinese claim to have already completed preparations for "foolproof" emergency measures to ensure the continuation of traffic over such bridges.—Reuter.

Can Bomb Burma, Claim

New York, Oct. 20.

Japan has the right to bomb sections of the Burma road which are in Burmese territory, it was claimed today by the Tokyo newspaper "Asahi," according to a radio news broadcast intercepted here.

The report, broadcast by the Japanese news agency Domei, said Britain has recognized that a state of war exists between Japan and China and that by reopening the Burma road Britain has proved itself an enemy of Japan.

Therefore, the "Asahi" reasons, said Domei, Japan has the right to bomb sections of the road which are in Burmese territory as well as those sections of the road in Chinese territory.—United Press.

Marching to the Grave?

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

Britain should realize that she "is marching toward her own grave by unnecessarily meddling in the Far East," the "Nichi Nichi" declared in a prominent editorial this morning as this leading metropolitan daily, together with the "Asahi Shimbun," influential vernacular chain of newspapers, vehemently assailed Britain and America over the reopening of the Burma route.

The newspapers declared that the reopening of the Burma route "didn't surprise us at all," as Japan "long has long been suffering from total lack of Anglo-American understanding."

The "Nchi Nichi" stated that Britain and America doubtless took steps "fully expecting the disadvantages to the hostile powers in the Far East."

[Domei.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Second Bombing of Burma Highway

A Japanese Naval Air Base, Oct. 20.

The second successive air raid by Japanese naval aircraft, flying in large formations, was conducted early this morning on the Burma highway when an important bridge was damaged. All Japanese planes returned to their base unscathed. Part of the Japanese naval aircraft attacked military establishments at Mengtze in southeastern Yunnan and Kokiu, northwest of Mengtze.—Domei.

Mount Vesuvius Erupts Violently

Naples, Oct. 20.

Vomiting lava and incandescent stones, Mt. Vesuvius erupted violently yesterday.

Torrents of blazing lava eight metres wide have flooded the Matrona road below the top of the crater.—United Press.

"Blockade" Lifted On Yu Yuen Road

Lanes Thrown Open After Day of Uncertainty and Fear for Residents

Approximately 24 hours after they had virtuallly isolated the area north of Yu Yuen Road, near which a Japanese gendarme was fatally wounded last Friday, Japanese army authorities suddenly decided to lift the blockade at 5.30 last night, and ended a day of uncertainty and fear for residents in the affected zone.

Hundreds of Chinese living in Lanes 668 and 608, Yu Yuen Road, were cut off from all food and other supplies during the 24-hours period, and a smaller number of foreigners also went short of daily deliveries, such as milk, bread and newspapers.

Shanghai Special Municipality police who since Friday had been guarding the two lanes, which lead towards the village in which the Japanese gendarme was shot, were reinforced by squads of Japanese soldiers late on Saturday night, and without warning, barbed wire barricades were thrown across the entrances and all pedestrian traffic was stopped. The barricades remained and restrictions enforced from then until last evening.

No attempt was made to interfere with foreigners, apart from one case in which it appeared that a sentry had misunderstood his instructions, but without exception Chinese were refused passage.

In the absence of search parties, no motive for the Japanese action was forthcoming until just before noon, when a small party of Japanese and Special Municipality police began "selling" Japanese and Nanking Government flags, one of each to each Chinese residence, the occupants of which were then instructed to display the flags together in a prominent position on their gates or houses.

Chinese residents generally feared that they were about to be kept without food supplies until the assassin was produced but the afternoon wore on uneventfully and the enforced display of bunting which gave the lanes an appearance of gaiety when it was first put up gradually began to droop damply under a persistent drizzle.

Whether it was the rain, or whether they had satisfied themselves that the murderer was not to be found, the Japanese authorities called off the blockade as suddenly as they had enforced it, and by nightfall a steady stream of supplies was pouring in to feed those who had gone short during the day.

Rigorous Measures

Stringent measures the like of which have not been evidenced in Shanghai during the past year and which included the systematic searching of all pedestrians and motorists despite traffic jams have been adopted in Japanese occupied areas here during the past week following the assassination of Mayor Fu Siao-en and the fatal shooting of Corporal Sato.

The rigorous measures enforced in Hongkew recently surpassed anything seen for a long time. Members of the Japanese naval landing party for several days carried out a rigorous search of all Chinese pedestrians for concealed weapons, halting all traffic before it could negotiate the creek on Fearon Road. Long queues of pedestrians had to wait a considerable time before they could get through. Passengers in motorcars and rickshaws were compelled to alight while the vehicles were submitted to a search. This by no means relaxed in the evening when Japanese in plainclothes relieved the uniformed members of the landing party and carried on the search.

The buses operating in Hongkew were stopped and passengers had to submit to the search before being allowed to proceed. Traffic congestion was the order of the day. The search diminished in rigour yesterday, much to the relief of transport companies operating truck services in Hongkew, motorists and pedestrians.

United States Evacuation Liner Sets Off on Emergency Trip

Washington Hastily Equipped With 2,000 Cots To Increase Accommodation to 3,100

New York, Oct. 20.

THE United States liner Washington, hastily equipped with extra sleeping facilities in the form of 2,000 cots, sailed from here at noon yesterday en route to the Far East to speed up the emergency evacuation of American nationals.

The Washington carried four officers and 135 men of the second division of the Maryland Naval Militia—the first naval reserve unit called to the colours—en route to the Panama Canal for active duty. The Washington will pick up supplies in San Pedro for American naval and army forces in the Far East.

With the extra sleeping facilities installed in the past week, the Washington will be able to evacuate about 3,100 Americans from the Orient.

Famous Captain

Captain Harry Manning, who is in charge of the Washington on its emergency dash is one of the best known American merchant masters.

Captain Manning was the hero of several daring sea rescues and was navigator for the late Amelia Earhart, missing American aviatrix, on one of her round-the-world flights.

Captain Manning, as chief officer and captain of several trans-Atlantic ships, is credited with saving many lives n aeroplane and ship disasters at sea, mostly in the Atlantic.

The State Department last night announced the schedules the Matson liners Mariposa and Monterey will follow.

The Monterey, which sailed from Los Angeles on October 16, will call at Yokohama on October 29 and at Shanghai on November 1.

The Monterey, the State Department said, will have accommodations for 425 Americans from each Far East port.

The Mariposa sails from Honolulu on October 30, arriving in Shanghai about November 9. The Mariposa will be fitted out to accommodate about 1100 persons, the State Department said.

The Monterey may also call at Chinwantao to pick up American nationals evacuating from north China, and then proceed to Kobe before returning to the United States.—United Press.

President Taft to Help

San Francisco, Oct. 20.

The President Taft, 12,500-ton liner of the American President Lines and on regular schedule to the Orient, sailed today with equipment to accommodate 800 to 1,000 evacuees.

The President Taft is carrying extra lifeboats, cots, blankets, food supplies and medicines for her return voyage from the Orient.—Domei.

Two Notes Said Sent By Soviet To Nazis

Real Purpose of German Military Occupation In Rumania Reported Asked; Reich Claims Only Defensive Organism Being Set Up

Bucharest, Oct. 20.

THE Soviet Union has sent two Notes to Berlin in regard to recent German moves in the Balkans, according to unconfirmed reports current in political circles in Bucharest, where German-Russian relations are the chief topic of conversation.

It is stated here the first Note reminded Germany that south-east Europe had been recognized as German economic hinterland but not a political one. Germany is said to have replied that she was obliged to take certain military measures to guarantee the fulfilment of south-eastern Europe's economic obligations towards the Reich because there were indications that Great Britain was preparing to attack these regions.

In the second Note, Moscow, according to these reports, asked what was the real purpose of German military penetration and whether Germany was aware that certain Rumanian and Hungarian elements entertained the idea of being Germany's allies in a war against Russia. To this Germany is said to have replied that her mission aimed at creating a defensive, not offensive, organism in Rumania.

It is expected in Bucharest that Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, will soon be going to Moscow to obtain Soviet alignment with the three-Power pact between Germany, Italy and Japan. Local Nazi propaganda is being concentrated on the endeavour to show that German-Russian relations are likely to become even closer in future in spite of British overtures to Moscow.

Military authorities continue to receive information of extensive Soviet defence measures in Bessarabia, where railway traffic is reported to be monopolized by military transport. Nevertheless, any idea of an imminent Soviet-German clash is discredited in Rumanian Communist circles.

All available information from Moscow suggests that a radical change in the Soviet attitude towards Germany is most unlikely, as Russia is disinclined to provoke the Reich at the present juncture.

Meanwhile, the German descent upon Rumania still has the nature of a foraging expedition rather than of military occupation. German staff officers and soldiers appear to be as much engaged in seeking out the best restaurants as in finding strategic gun emplacements.

Political circles here are inclined to believe that the initial impressive display of German mechanized strength was aimed more at protecting the Iron Guard regime from interior political opposition or army disaffection than at safeguarding the frontiers.

German soldiers are methodically dispatching food parcels each week. German officers are often seen in mufti partly because of hostile comments aroused by their appearance among the Rumanian public.

Iron Guard Dissention

It is evident that even Iron Guardists are not unanimous in welcoming the German penetration. Members of the Transylvanian section are reported to have burned their green shirts on learning that the Germans, after giving a large part of Transylvania to Hungary, were sending troops into the rest of Rumania. They have denounced their fellow-Guardists for agreeing to the Vienna award and appealed to them to join M. Julius Maniu's "For-Transylvania Association," which aims at recovery of the ceded territory.

A secret short-wave station, believed to be operated by dissident Iron Guardists, has recently been heard in Rumania, warning M. Sima, the Iron Guard leader and Deputy Premier, to "return to the mountains whence he came," if he wishes to live.

An outcry has started in the press at the rapidly rising cost of living. Bread and other food has risen about 100 per cent. and it is openly admitted that food is becoming scarce. To meet complaints, the Government has announced its intention of organizing stores which will sell goods only to registered customers.—Reuter.

Former Catalonian "Dictator" Executed

Companys' Stormy Career Ended at Age of 60

Madrid, Oct. 20.

Sr. Luis Companys, former president of the Catalonian Generality and closely linked with all major Spanish revolutions of the past decade, has been executed in Barcelona, the official news agency here said yesterday. The date of his execution was not announced.

At the height of his stormy career, Sr. Companys was a virtual dictator in predominantly leftist Catalonia, the richest state in Spain. He was 60 years old.—United Press.

Turkish Reserve Officers Called

Completion of Military Service Ordered; Nazis Face Difficulties

Istanbul, Oct. 20.

Turkey is planning to mobilize all her reserve officers who have not completed military service, it was indicated here yesterday.

Men between 20 and 40 years of age who hold special qualification cards for having completed university studies, were ordered to report by the end of the month to complete one year's service.—United Press.

Nazis Face Difficulties

Cairo, Oct. 20.

While interest has naturally been aroused throughout the Near East by reports from Axis sources regarding impending German moves there is a general disposition to take German hints of the possibility of a drive through Anatolia with increasing scepticism.

Support is lent to this view by all reports reaching here from Turkey.

Two outstanding impressions are retained by a Reuter special correspondent who has just made a 1,300-mile tour from Istanbul across Syria and Palestine to Cairo—firstly, Turkey's absolute determination to resist any violation of her security and secondly, the virtually impassable nature of Anatolia, especially in winter.

Kemal Ataturk realized that his republic's army was liable to be weaker in mechanized units than those of the great Western Powers and therefore not only planned his strategic roads accordingly but also deliberately omitted to construct certain roads where they might prove advantageous to an advancing enemy.

The "Egyptian Gazette" emphasizes that in any drive through Turkey the Germans would find no oil and little food and ammunition, while the transport of these necessities from Germany would be a superhuman task with the Danube frozen over for many months.

"The position of Greece and Turkey," the paper adds, "is not desperate and if they stand together they can, with the aid of Britain, wreck any plans Hitler may have in this part of the world."—Reuter.

Greece Denies Demands

Athens, Oct. 20.

The Greek Government last night denied reports that the Axis Powers have delivered a five point ultimatum to Greece.

High Government circles here termed the reports "pure mythology." They also denied rumours that King George of Greece had abdicated.—United Press.

Former Tokyo Envoy to U.S. Leaves

Mr. Horinouchi Pays Last Call on Mr. Hull

Washington, Oct. 20.

Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, who has been recalled as Japanese Ambassador to Washington, was cheduled to leave Washington today for Tokyo. He will sail for Japan from San Francisco.

Mr. Horinouchi paid a brief, farewell call yesterday on Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State. The Japanese Ambassador said his successor has not been chosen yet, but emphasized that there was no question of leaving the post unfilled.—United Press.

Australia to Resume Recruiting Next Year

Melbourne, Oct. 20.

Recruiting for the Australian Imperial Force would be resumed early next year, according to the Army Minister, Senator McBribe.—Reuter.

Huge Fund Pledged to Bring Scholar Victims of Nazis to United States

More Than 100 Expected to "Promote Cultural And Artistic Renaissance" Within Next Year

New York, Oct. 20.

Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the new School of Social Research, today disclosed that more than 100 leading European scholars who are either fleeing or in hiding from the Nazis, will be brought to the United States within next year.

The Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, and other foundations and individuals have pledged a half-million dollar fund to bring the scholarly refugees to this country and establish them.

Dr. Johnson predicted their presence here would "promote a cultural and artistic renaissance" and that their skill would enhance the national defence programme.

A list of 150 European scholars known to be in dire straits has been compiled, Dr. Johnson said. Approximately 40 of them already are en route here by way of Siberia, Japan and across the Pacific. Others plan to wait in Lisbon for passage.

Six refugees already in New York will start teaching November 15 at the new school's "University of Exiles" which Dr. Johnson founded in 1933, when Hitler came into power.

Grants of US$5,000 have been assured each refugee. The sum is sufficient to keep each of them for two years. Dr. Johnson said none of the scholars would displace any American teachers.—United Press.

R.A.F.'s "Floating Village" Keeps Watch on Coast

Balloon Barrage Crews Man Barges in Ceaseless Vigil; Canadian Veteran Commands Squad

London, Oct. 20.

"I have just visited the Royal Air Force 'floating village' and met its Canadian commander," writes Mr. R. D. McAillam, United Press, staff correspondent.

"Instead of rows of villas, the R.A.F. floating village consists of lines of barges anchored off the coast. To each barge is attached a balloon which forms part of the balloon barrage directed against Nazi aerial mine layers and dive bombers. Similar floating villages have been established by the R.A.F. at other vital points along Britain's shipping lanes.

"The Canadian in charge of these sea-going balloons is Wing-Commander R. H. Berryman, a Toronto veteran, who served in the last war as a pilot. In the Great War he convoyed by plane millions of tons of British shipping safely around England and helped defeat the German blockade as he is doing again today.

"'I am too old for flying now,' Commander Berryman told me as we stood watching British ships arriving safely in port with their balloon escorts.

Son Lost In Air Fight

"Commander Berryman's son, Jack, was killed in action in a British fighter plane during a Nazi Air attack against England.

"The moored R.A.F. balloon barrage permanently protects British convoys when they are anchored in British ports. Commander Berryman said the balloons also were handicapping German efforts to lay mines by plane.

"We went aboard some of the barges and spoke to the crews whose job is the most lonely and dullest of any in the R.A.F.

"'We have been moored here since last November,' a young corporal in charge of one balloon told me. 'Dull? I should say so. Imagine being on one end of a cable aboard a fishing boat and looking eternally at balloons swimming at the other end.'

"The only diversions these men have are passing British convoys and occasional attacks by Nazi air raiders. They also occasionally witness air battles between British and German planes.

Night "Entertainment"

"At night the R.A.F. balloon men are entertained by fireworks along the coast in the form of searchlights and tracer bullets operating against German night raiders.

"Despite the humdrum life these R.A.F. 'sailors' are leading, they appear to be satisfied with their work because they are doing a job of great importance.

"An R.A.F. speedboat delivers milk to the floating village every morning and a postman calls once every two days. Ration boats call frequently with meat, vegetables, tea, cocoa and coffee.

Mixed Crew

"Aboard one of the barges in the floating village I found a former civil engineer and another man who had been unemployed before the war. A third of the crew had been an interior decorator in London. He was annoyed because Nazi bombers had destroyed some of his work in London houses and offices.

"All men on the floating city were fervent believers in the balloon barrage as a means of handicapping German air attacks.

"'The balloon barrages have proved their worth beyond any doubt,' Commander Berryman said. 'If it had not been for the balloon barrages, London would have known the terror of Nazi dive bombing just as Warsaw did'."—United Press.

U.S. Planes Play Vital War Role

Undue Optimism as Result Of Stout Resistance Feared by Paper

London, Oct. 20.

The vital role of the United States is stressed in a leading article of the "Daily Telegraph."

After referring to the recent message by Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, to the Association of American Industrialists at Boston, emphasizing the need for cooperation in the war effort between Great Britain and the United States, the newspaper says American opinion has undergone a noticeable change in the past few months.

"After the French collapse, our own position was looked on by most American sympathizers as well-nigh desperate. Today, the situation is exactly reversed. The stubborn British resistance has been described by the American public in terms of such enthusiasm that some have begun to imagine that the war is already won and the need of American assistance is less urgent than it appeared.

"There is no reason why the United States Government or others more fully informed of realities should take this view. On the contrary, steps lately taken to bring about the standardization of British and American aircraft types indicate the other way and so does the appeal to American car manufacturers to adapt technical resources to the production of aircraft. A vast expansion of production is the purpose of such measures, a picture in which the possible sale of a score or so of a special type of bombers does not figure prominently.

"American optimists need only have their eyes opened to the truth. Their support of our cause will assuredly stop at nothing when the necessities of our common front are realized."—Reuter.

British Leaflets Said Dropped on Paris

Reports Say Threat Made To Bomb City Soon

Vichy, Oct. 20.

A British plane yesterday showered leaflets on Paris warning that the city will be bombed within 15 days, French reports said last night.

The leaflets warned Paris residents "to enter air raid shelters and take a three days supply of food with them," the report said.

"When the raids have ended," the leaflets were stated to have said, Paris and the entire coast north to Dunkirk will be liberated from German control.—United Press.

French Sabotage Nazi Army Cars

Versailles, Oct. 19.

Sabotage acts having been committed on German army cars in the Besinet Park near Versailles, the German military authorities have instructed the inhabitants of neighbouring communities to take turns in guarding the park and the cars in it. Furthermore, curfew has been imposed on these communities from nine o'clock every evening.—Havas.

Swedes Protest Against Non-Delivery of Planes

Stockholm, Oct. 20.

The Swedish Minister in Washington has been instructed to protest against requisitioning of planes contracted for by Sweden, it was officially announced here today.

The protest followed reports that 300 planes ordered by Sweden eventually might be handed over to Britain.—United Press.

Examination Yuan Head Leaves on Tour

Chungking, Oct. 20.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan and noted Chinese Buddhist scholar, left Chungking by air yesterday for Rangoon on a good-will tour of Burma, India, Singapore and the South Seas. He stopped over at Kunming only 30 minutes, according to a Chinese dispatch from Kunming.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao will be away two months and is expected to return to Chungking at the end of the year.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Himmler in Spain

Madrid, Oct. 20.

Herr Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo (German Secret State Police) arrived at Burgos yesterday afternoon, accompanied by General Sagardia, chief of the Spanish police. They were welcomed by the mayor.—Reuter.

Spanish Fliers for Reich

Berlin, Oct. 20.

Senor Beruaga, Under-Secretary of State in the Spanish Ministry of Air Transport, has left for Germany with a number of experts to discuss the question of air communications between Germany and Spain, states a Madrid message to the German news [illegible]

Italian Mediterranean Claims Ridiculed

Press Campaign Declared Diversionist Effort

London, Oct. 20.

In order to forestall questioning that must be going on in Italy regarding the reasons for the immobility of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Commander-in-Chief in Libya, the Italian press has recently been explaining how complete the rout of the British will be when the time comes for a blow to be delivered, writes Reuters' Diplomatic correspondent.

Some newspapers go as far as to mention the middle of December as the date for the blow to be struck, and one inspired article in the weekly, "Relazioni Internazionali," makes some extravagant claims which contrast only with what is really taking place, the correspondent declares.

Thus, it is affirmed that Italian domination "both at sea and in the sky of the Mediterranean is absolute and complete." In the light of the Italian Navy's experience up to date, especially the latest skirmish with the British light cruiser Ajax, this claim, so far as sea domination is concerned, must strike even Italians as perhaps a little exaggerated.

Similarly, in air, results up to date have shown that the Royal Air Force has carried out three raids to the Italians' one and that the British raids have been pressed home effectively.

The article, however, admits that Signor Mussolini was under no illusions regarding duration of the war or the strength of the enemy. It calls for discipline and unity as an inexorable condition for victory. It refers also to the situation in the Balkans and cryptically remarks that there are still some obscure questions that require to be cleared up. Whether these obscure points refer to the attitude of Russia or to the preponderant influence of Germany is not stated.—Reuter.

Officials Attend Party By H. M. Envoy

Chungking, Oct. 20.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the War Minister, General Ho Ying-chin, the Finance Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Publicity, Mr. Wang Shih-chih, also Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Chi-chung and Admirals Chen Shao-kwan and Yang Hsuan-chen were among those who attended a cocktail party given by the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Kerr, yesterday afternoon.—Reuter.

British Envoy Has Talk with Franco

Madrid, Oct. 20.

The British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, had a cordial interview with General Francisco Franco yesterday.

All outstanding questions between Great Britain and Spain were discussed.—Reuter.

U.S. to Receive Bolivian Tin

Contracts for Delivery Of Ore Likely to Be Signed This Week

Washington, Oct. 20.

Contracts may be signed Monday or Tuesday by representatives of the Bolivian government and the United States Metals Reserve Company for the sale of 18,000 tons of tin ore annually to the United States, it was reported today by Bolivian officials.

The Bolivian Minister here and representatives of various Bolivian mining companies concerned were expected to confer today with Mr. Charles Henderson, president of the metals company, on final arrangements for the contract signing.—United Press.

*Resolved to Keep Burma Rd. Open

(Continued from page 1)

Charging Britain with bad faith in view of the arrival of the first Burma route motor convoy at Kunming on October 17, the eve of the official reopening of the Burma highway, the "Nichi Nichi" said that Japan's silence was attributable to "ample preparations to meet this situation."

Air Force Ready to Strike

Pointing out that the long arm of the Japanese air force was poised to strike at the Burma route, the newspaper said that the expectations of the Chiang Kai-shek régime would come to naught, while Britain and America would soon discover "how foolish they were to be dragged into the whirlpool by their anti-Japanese demonstration which has irritated Japan." Japan, said the daily, "cannot ignore" Anglo-American attempts to assist Chiang Kai-shek while "there was no reason why she shouldn't freely adopt adequate measures."

The "Asahi Shimbun minimized the military value of the reopened Burma Road, as cited in a dispatch from the "New York Times" by Mr. Hallett Abend, Shanghai correspondent of the journal, who pointed out that the effects of the reopening would be most psychological. "However, it is expected that Britain and America will attempt to strengthen this sole avenue of assistance to Chiang Kai-shek. Inasmuch as this bull-headed assistance to Chiang Kai-shek has reached this stage, all we can do now is to deal hammer-blow retribution," the "Asahi" concluded.—Domei.

French Comment

Lyons, Oct. 19.

The reopening of the Burma Road by Great Britain further aggravates the present tense relations existing between Britain and Japan, "Le Temps" stated today in an editorial on London's action in reopening the Burma Road to the transit of supplies to China.

"It is difficult to imagine that Great Britain can consider the possibility of engaging Japan in war at a time when she has to devote every effort to the defence of the United Kingdom and the British Empire," "Le Temps" added.

As for the road itself, the paper said, the Japanese, since their agreement with France on Indo-China, are in a position to hinder the transportation of goods on the highway.

U.S. Position Considered

"Le Temps" then considered the situation in light of a possible action by the United States.

"The chances of the United States and Great Britain co-operating in the Far East," the paper said, "should naturally encourage the Japanese to speed up their action in China so as to place the world before a fait accompli on which there would be no hope of coming back."

The evacuation of American citizens from the Far East and the present Sino-American negotiations for the granting of a further loan to the Chinese may cause some concern, the paper concluded. However, there is no reason to believe yet that the present zone of hostilities will be so extended as to give it the character of a real world war.—Havas.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Venus II; 2, Gator.
½ length.—Time, 18.23.
Win, $28.30. Forecast 6-5 Div. $56.60.
Place 1st $11.60; 2nd $9.20

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Phoenix II; 2, Aidyn Wild.
4 lengths.—Time, 18.16.
Win, $10.30. Forecast 3-4 Div. $24.90.
Place, 1st $7.10; 2nd $7.10.
Double Event 2/3 3-4 Div. $9.30.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, True Promise; 2, Fair Event.
8 lengths.—Time, 26.59.
Win, $14.20. Forecast 4-2 Div. $77.80.
Place 1st $9.90; 2nd $12.60.
Double Event 2/3 3-4 Div. $9.20.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Gallant Bachelor; 2, Yankee Nymph.
3 lengths.—Time, 26.74.
Win, $9.90. Forecast 6-3 Div. $34.70.
Place, 1st $7.40; 2nd $9.90.
Double Event 3/4 4-6 Div. $12.50.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, High Brow; 2, Big Shot.
½ length.—Time, 30.81.
Win, $41.10. Forecast 3-6 Div. $132.60.
Place 1st $13.70; 2nd $11.
Double Event 4/5 6-3 Div. $43.50.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Captain Charming; 2, Fu Airing.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.35.
Win, $18. Forecast 5-6 Div. $43.80.
Place, 1st $8.40 2nd $9.50.
Double Event 5/6 2-5 Div. $40.10.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Shanghai Bill; 2, Only Badger.
2½ lengths.—Time, 30.32.
Win, $13.80. Forecast 5-6 Div. $61.80.
Place 1st $9.50; 2nd $12.80.
Double Event 6/7 5-5 Div. $15.90.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Woodstock Warrior; 2, Tamerlane.
7 lengths.—Time, 29.96.
Win, $13. Forecast 6-2 Div. $83.90.
Place, 1st $7.70; 2nd $16.10.
Double Event 7/8 5-6 Div. $15.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, So Far City; 2, Miss Pitts.
2 lengths.—Time, 29.72.
Win, $27.30. Forecast 2-1 Div. $185.30.
Place 1st $14.30; 2nd $23.10.
Double Event 8/9 6-2 Div. $22.90.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Hostess; 2, Cordon Rouge.
3½ lengths.—Time, 29.74.
Win, $8.60. Forecast 4-1 Div. $33.80.
Place, 1st $7.70; 2nd $8.20.
Double Event 9/10 2-4 Div. $23.60.

Japanese Advance Towards Yunnan

Troops in Indo-China Said to Be Moving; Both Sides Claim Anhwei Gains

Chungking, Oct. 20.

A Chinese press dispatch from Kweilin, in Kwangsi, states Japanese troops in French Indo-China are continuing their advance along the highway northward towards the Yunnan border.

Japanese troops at Langsan are said to be moving towards the Kwangsi border in the vicinity of Chengnankwan.

The Chinese press today gives prominence to reports of Chinese successes in Chekiang, Kiangsi and Anhwei provinces.

A Chinese field dispatch from the Chekiang front states Japanese forces on the south bank of the Fuchun River entered Chuchi city on the night of October 18. Chinese forces yesterday morning at dawn launched a counter-attack, under heavy rain, assaulting the south, west and north gates of the city and finally completely occupying Chuchi at 9 a.m.

In Kiangsi Japanese forces attacked Fengsin, to the north-west of Nanchang on October 14 but after heavy fighting the Japanese withdrew on the afternoon of October 16.

In South Anhwei Chinese units attacked Nanling, which was cleared of Japanese troops by the morning of October 18, after severe fighting, a Chinese report claims.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Advance

Somewhere in Central China, Oct. 20.

Continuing their vigorous offensives on various fronts, the Japanese forces at 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning occupied Tsienshan, guerilla headquarters of Chungking stragglers, situated 50 kilometres north-west of Anking on the northern bank of the Yangtze River.

Tsienshan also served as distribution centre of commodities for the First and Fifth War Zones.—Domei.

Many Air Raids

A Japanese Army Air Base, Oct. 20.

Japanese army flyers have participated in more than 70 air raids in the eastern Chekiang and southern Anhwei districts during operations from the beginning of the Japanese autumn offensive up to the present time, field dispatches reaching here today disclosed.

During these operations army aircraft dropped more than 200 tons of bombs resulting in casualties aggregated at more than 3,000 of the enemy, to sum up confessions of Chungking prisoners.

Japanese army aircraft consisting of five units recently blasted military structures at Linan, west of Hangchow, Chuki, south of Hangchow, and Kinghsien in south-eastern Anhwei.—Domei.

South American Trade Understanding Sought

Willingdon Mission Urged To Explain Blockade

London, Oct. 19.

Britain must make clear to South America her reasons for the blockade and discuss the possibilities of replacing lost trade. These, according to "The Economist," are the main tasks of the mission which will leave shortly for South America under the leadership of the Marquess of Willingdon.

"Blockaded Europe used to take from the Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay some 40 per cent of their exports and provided a large part of their imports. There are, however, two difficulties which are bound to limit the extent to which Latin American republics can increase their trade with us. The amount of shipping available imposes a limit to trade in each direction and the amount of sterling balances of cash of each republic limits the extent to which she can import from us. Many South American countries owe us large annual sums on account of commercial remittances of various kinds. Clearly there would be no point in suspending these payments. The solution should lie in the increasing of our purchases from them. It is precisely in finding a way out of difficulties of this kind that the Willingdon Mission should be of the greatest value.—British Offical Wireless.

Leon Blum Accused Of "Betrayal"

Former French Premier's Latest Before Court

Vichy, Oct. 20.

The Socialist leader and former Premier, M. Leon Blum, is the latest to be charged in the so-called war-guilt trials at Riom. The formal indictment against him is that he betrayed the duties of his office when he was the Premier.

Judicial procedure in his case will be the same as that already taken against M. Pierre Cot and Mr. Guy la Chambre, former Air Ministers; M. Edouard Daladier, former Premier; and General Marie Gustave Gamelin, former Commander-in-Chief of the Allied land forces.

Application has also been made to the court to charge M. Paul Reynaud, former Premier, with diversion of public funds, and two members of his secretariat with complicity.—Reuter.

Chamberlain's Nephew Killed in Action

London, Oct. 20.

Flying-Officer Ralph Hope, a nephew of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who escaped after his machine was shot down three weeks ago, was killed this week as a result of enemy action.—British Official Wireless.

More Newfoundlanders Reach Britain

London, Oct. 20.

Empire military units continue to arrive safely in Britain.

The latest arrivals are men of a further Newfoundland artillery contingent, which landed at a north-western port today.—Reuter.

Presidential Election Drives Hit Crescendo in U.S.

Mr. Roosevelt Prepares to Plunge Into Series Of Five Speeches Starting on Wednesday

Washington, Oct. 20.

POLITICAL oratory in the United States presidential election campaign hit a crescendo this week-end as President Roosevelt prepared to plunge into a series of five speeches, starting Wednesday in Philadelphia.

The President was host yesterday at his Hyde Park estate to the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada.

Highlights of Saturday speeches were those of Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, who gave a farm address in Minneapolis, and Thomas E. Dewey, crusading New York district attorney, who was defeated at the Republican convention by Mr. Willkie in the race for the G.O.P. nomination.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California endorsed Mr. Willkie in one of Friday night's many political talks in various parts of the nation.

Mr. Willkie's Programme

Mr. Willkie, aboard his special campaign train, still has platform speeches ahead of him in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

In midwestern campaigns Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and running mate of Mr. Roosevelt on the vice-presidential ticket, spoke Friday night at Canton, O.

Mr. Wallace charged Well Street financiers with trying to "stir up the United States against their Government."

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, speaking Friday night in St. Louis, accused public utilities' interests, through Mr. Willkie, of "trying to seize control of the federal government."

Senator Johnson's colleague Senator Sheridan Downey, advocated a third term for President Roosevelt in a speech at Los Angeles.

New Deal Attacked

Mr. Harold E. Stassen, governor of Minnesota, declared in a speech at St. Joseph, Mo., that the New Deal had failed to increase national defence production.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at Sterling, Ill., warned that if the voters re-elect President Roosevelt "we deserve the disaster which will be our portion."

The New Deal was defended by Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, in a speech at Sock Island, Ill., while at Boston, Mr. Fiorella H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York, denounced Mr. Willkie.—United Press.

British Concession To Soviet Wanted

Recognition of Baltic Conquest Reported Now Under Consideration

London, Oct. 20.

The British Government, upon the advice of the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, is considering formal recognition of the Russian conquest of the three Baltic states, it was rumoured here last night.

The final decision, it was understood, awaits British consultation with the United States Government.

One version of the rumour said Britain would recognize the Russian absorption of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania in an effort to dissuade Moscow from joining in a proposed Four Power Conference with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Britain, it was said, might comply with Russian requests for recognition of the absorption of the Baltic States, thereby aiding Anglo-American efforts to guarantee increased Russian aid to China against Japan.

The rumour circulated here last night led some observers to wonder whether the American Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, in his talks with the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, M. Constantine Oumansky, had been tempted to satisfy Russia's demands regarding the Baltic states in order to forestall too close a Russo-Japanese understanding.—United Press.

Nazi-Yugoslav Trade Pact Said "Peace"

Political Cooperation is Seen By Foreign Minister

Belgrade, Oct. 20.

The new German-Yugoslav trade agreement meant for Yugoslava "peace instead of war" declared the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, M. Markovitch, on the occasion of the signing of the protocol last night.

M. Markovitch further stated: "Apart from trade cooperation there is also political cooperation for peace instead of war, construction work instead of upheavals. This political collaboration is in the joint interest of both parties."

M. Andres, Minister of Commerce, dealing with the abolition of Germany's preferential treatment for Yugoslavia, explained preference was "no longer up-to-date, in view of the position of world markets". He further claimed Yugoslavia would not export to Germany any goods of which there was no surplus, but 66 per. cent of Yugoslavia's trade was with Germany who was, therefore, an irreplacable trade partner.

Payments on agreements for the German-occupied territories of Belgium, Norway and Poland are included in the new agreement.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Cross Country Romance"

Larry .... Gene Raymond
Diane .... Wendy Barrie
Mrs. North .... Hedda Hopper
Orestes .... Billy Gilbert
Walter Corbett .... George P. Huntley
Conway .... Berton Churchill
Pete .... Tom Dugan
First Cop .... Edgar Dearing
Second Cop .... Frank Sully
Capt. Burke .... Clic Clark
Millie .... Dorothea Kent

Returning after a long absence, Mr. Gene Raymond scored a success as a young interne in "Cross Country Romance," which opened at the Nanking Theatre yesterday afternoon. Given a breezy story, with clever dialogue, Mr. Raymond filled his part almost to perfection, proving again that he was far from being through. The story, somewhat old, tells of a young interne who, unaware, helps a young heiress to escape from an unwanted marriage. Just as in many stories of the same type, he falls in love with the girl and marries her, only to find that he married the girl he disliked because of her escapades. Miss Wendy Barrie, a Honkong girl who made good in Hollywood, is cast as the runaway heiress and manages to steal a few scenes with her sincere acting. The best performances, however, were given by Messrs. Billy Gilbert (recently cast as Goering in the Charlie Chaplin burlesque on dictators), Burton Churchill, and Cliff Clark. The first named was a riot as a snack restaurant proprietor and it was a pity that his part was only of some ten minutes' duration. Mr. Churchill gave colour to his role of a small-time crook, while Mr. Clark turned in a peach of a performance as a police captain, who is almost driven crazy by the appearance and disappearance of the heiress. Another old-timer in the film was Miss Hedda Hopper, considered by many as one of the best dressed women in Hollywood, as the mother of the heroine. The film was well received by the audience and one scene particularly, where a policeman says that he served as a Marine in China, pleased everybody—as mention of China or Shanghai usually does.

The film is preceded by a Sportscope and a very good comedy, featuring the ever-popular Leon Errol.—I.M.

U.S. Tokyo Consulate Not to Close

Washington, Oct. 20.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, declared yesterday that he was not advised that the United States Consulate-General in Tokyo would be closed shortly.

Questioned regarding a report in the "Nichi Nichi," prominent chain paper, to that effect, Mr. Hull stated that he had not heard that the State Department was considering such a step.—Domei.

Local Bowling Congress Starting Today

The local Bowling Congress will go into action tomorrow, when the Ladies "A" and "B" Divisions will start the competitions.

The first Ladies' game, "A" Division will be played for the Bills Motor Trophy. On October 22, the Men's "A" and "B" Divisions will start competition for the Soo-Yih-Day Trophy, the Marines Trophy.

Play will be seen in the Pine and Maple Section of the Men's "B" Division, it was announced. Immediately following the completion of the league events, championship events, Mixed Doubles, Men's and Ladies' Doubles and Singles will be run immediately.

Sudan Said Able to Resist All Attacks

Cairo, Oct. 20.

The Sudan can resist all enemy attacks, declared Lt.-General Sir George Symes, retiring Governor-General of the Sudan, in a message to the Sudanese people on the eve of his return to England.

He was sure that the political progress of the past few years would be continued after the final victory of the Allies, he added.—Reuter.

N. China Leader to Go To Japan

Peiping, Oct. 20.

Mr. Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commissions left here for Japan by train at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He will express his gratitude to Japanese officials and civilians for the full support extended him since his assumption of the post of chairman of the commission.—Domei.

CATHAY
NEXT ATTRACTION!

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Anne OF WINDY POPLARS
with
JAMES ELLISON
RKO RADIO Picture
Henry Travers • Patric Knowles • Slim Summerville • Elizabeth Patterson • Louise Campbell • Joan Carroll • Katharine Alexander • Minnie Dupree • Alma Kruger • Marcia Mae Jones
Produced by CLIFF REID • Directed by JACK HIVELY • Screen play by Michael Kanin & Jerry Cody • From the novel by L. M. Montgomery
WATCH FOR IT!

India Puts Embargo On Scrap to Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

The Indian Government has suspended the issue of further licences for the export of scrap iron and steel to Japan, states a semi-official Japanese report.—Reuter.

Huge T.N.T. Plant Contract Awarded

$30,000,000 Construction To Be Erected at Du Pont Ordnance Works

Washington, Oct. 20.

The War Department has negotiated a contract, estimated at approximately US$30.000,000, for construction of additional TNT manufacturing facilities, it was learned from authoritative sources today.

The plant would be constructed at the ordnance works at Wilmington, Delaware operated by the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company.

Contracts to build a TNT ammunition plant were awarded several weeks ago, it was learned, and the War Department later decided it was necessary to expand TNT production.—United Press.

Japan Warned of U.S., Soviet Talks

Attempts Said Made to Win Over U.S.S.R.

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

"It would appear that the Soviet Union does not altogether approve of Japan's pact with the Axis," declares the "Asahi" in an article reflecting Japan's anxiety over talks between the United States and Russia.

The paper warns the Japanese people to take serious heed of what is afoot. The United States, it says, is trying strenuously to bring Moscow into the orbit of the Anglo-American bloc. Some progress is believed to have been marked by the United States' permission for the exportation of machine tools and by allowing Russia to charter tankers to take oil to Vladivostok.—Reuter.

French Envoy Due in Chungking Soon

Chungking, Oct. 20.

The French Ambassador, M. Henri Cosme, is expected to arrive at Chungking in the near future. M. Cosme has already arrived at Kaiyuan, south of Kunming and is scheduled to arrive at Kunming tomorrow about noon.

After calling on General Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, the French Ambassador is expected to continue his journey to Chungking.—Reuter.

Armed Robbers Get Away with $5,500

Approximately $5,500 in cash was stolen by three robbers, two armed with pistols, from an iron work shop at 672 Chekiang Road late yesterday afternoon.

A second robbery occurred soon after when four men, one armed with a pistol and three with knives, entered 383 Peking Road, occupied by a Chinese shop, and after intimidating the occupants, stole $750 and decamped.

Hungarian Nazis Foment Unrest

Labour Troubles Linked With Fifth Columnists

Budapest, Oct. 20.

Sinister strikes threatening to involve 40,000 miners and several thousand other workers have now passed the point of climax. A premonitory rumbling of unrest appeared at the Salgotarjan mines last week, where miners demanded wage increases up to 50 per cent. The Government was prepared to make wage concessions to compensate for the sharp upward trend in the cost of living.

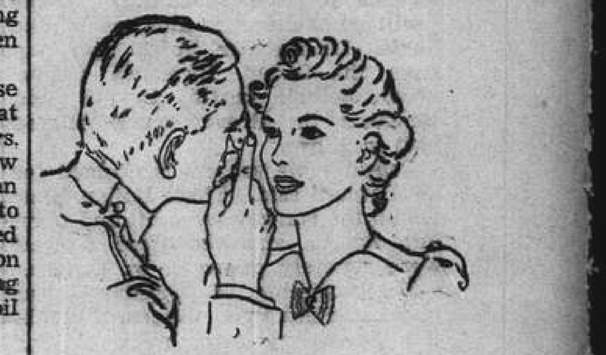
Then there appeared indications that the strike, which later spread to the other mines, was closely linked with fifth-column activities of the Nazi-inspired Hungarian Arrow-Cross Party. Suspicions arose that Arrow-Cross extremists were fomenting discontent among the miners, who form a vital part of the country's industrial equipment.

The trouble coincides with the visit of Major Szalasi to Vienna to meet high Nazi officials. The Government is behaving with tact and moderation in the assertion of its authority and appears to have mastered what threatened to grow into a major political incident. The whole affair is regarded by impartial observers as full of significance.—Reuter.

U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Leaves

Miami, Oct. 20.

Mr. Norman Armour, the United States Ambassador to Argentina, today left Miami, Fla., aboard the Pan-American airways clipper Rainbow to return to his post. Mr. Armour and Mrs. Armour have been on a vacation in the United States.—United Press.



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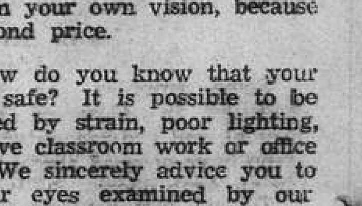

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Sacrifice and Sacrament

Differences of Catholics and Protestants Discussed by the Rev. McGoldrick

THE Sacrifice which Our Lord offered on the Cross continues to be offered daily on our altars throughout the world "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof." Not a memorial, but an operation as living and as active as the sun which shines in the sky overhead. And as the sun is necessary to the physical life of the world, so too the Mass is necessary for the development and the gradual strengthening of our immortal life.

Frequently a part of the religious ceremony of sacrifice is the sacrificial banquet, in which the worshipers partake of the sacrificial offering, thereby identifying themselves with the victim offered, and co-operating more fully with the sacrifice. This is also true of the Mass, in which the sacrificial banquet is the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist. And that is my subject tonight—the Mass as a Sacrament, or the doctrine of the Real Presence of Our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist.

What is the Blessed Eucharist? Our Lord Himself tells us. On the night before He was crucified for us He sat down to the Last Supper with His disciples, and while they were at table He took, first bread, and then wine, into His hands, blessed them and gave to the disciples: Take and eat this, for this is My Body; take and drink this, for this is My Blood. And when they had taken He added: Do this in remembrance of Me.

These words of Our Saviour constitute the essential foundation of all Christian worship—the Catholic Mass, the Greek and Russian Liturgy, the Protestant communion service. Yet though they are the one foundation, there is a fundamental disagreement as to this real meaning. The Catholic is convinced that when Our Lord said: "This is My Body," He meant precisely what He said, namely, This which I hold in My hands is My Body.

We know, of course, that what He took into His hands was ordinary bread and wine; but we have His own testimony that what He gave to the disciples was His living Body and Blood.

The Protestant churches, however, will not have it so. Instead they offer various interpretations. They say, in effect if not in so many words, that when Our Lord said: This is My Body, He really meant This is not My Body.

Now if the Catholic interpretation of what Our Lord said is wrong it must be wrong because it was impossible, or (as many protestants say) so improbable that He would not do it.

First, however, it was not impossible. Even the most violent opponent of Catholic teaching would hardly dare to say that Our Lord could not change bread and wine into His Body and Blood. The Power that created the world could certainly change the bread and wine if He so wished. Secondly, the improbability that God would make Himself the food of His people is no argument that He did not do so. As a matter of fact the argument of improbability could be advanced against everything that God has done for the human race. What is more improbable, for instance, than the Incarnation itself? No, I'm afraid the argument of improbability will not stand against those plain words of Christ: "This is My Body."

It would be the weakest of all objections against the Catholic teaching to say that because it was not necessary, therefore Our Lord did not give it to us. Rather are we inclined to say that it is far more like Him to come to us personally in the Blessed Eucharist than to stand afar off in Heaven and bid us break and drink wine in His memory?

Now granted that Our Saviour at the Last Supper changed the bread and wine into Body and Blood and gave Himself in Holy Communion to the Apostles, how can we assert that He gave the same power to them? Again, we have His own words: Do this in remembrance of Me. Do what? Obviously do what I have done. Change bread and wine into My Body and Blood and give Me in Holy Communion to My people, as I have given Myself to you.

Lastly, can we assert that the priests of today and throughout all ages—the thousands of priests throughout the whole world today—have the same power? Our Lord established His Church not for the few years of the Apostles' life, but as a permanent institution—to last, as He said, all days even to the end of the world. Now the priesthood is an essential part of the Church, and this sacrificial power is an essential part of the priesthood. Therefore the powers of the priesthood, which Our Lord gave to the Apostles direct, must remain in the Church.

The Sacrament is Our Lord

From the time of Our Lord, nineteen hundred years ago, down to the 16th century, all Christians, of every colour and nation and race and language, believed without a shadow of a doubt that the Blessed Sacrament is Our Lord Himself, really and truly present under the form of bread and wine. Then four hundred years ago a number of misguided men, who have come to be known as reformers, cut themselves adrift from the Church, set up various religions of their own, and began thinking out new doctrines different from anything anyone had ever believed up to that time. Chief among these doctrines was the denial of the Real Presence of Our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist.

Allow me now to use a convincing, if somewhat undignified, argument to drive home the fact of the Real Presence of Our Lord in the Blessed Eucharist. You have all heard the old maxim that you can fool all the people some of the time, and that you can fool some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.

This morning, for instance, throughout the world, from Alaska to South Africa, from New Zealand to Nova Zembla, it is no exaggeration to say that anything up to a hundred million Catholics knelt at the altar rails to receive Holy Communion, convinced that they were receiving the Body and Blood of the Saviour. Are we to say that these hundred million rational men and women went down on their knees, not in adoration before God, but in idolatry before a small piece of bread? Is it not a stupid insult to the intelligence of men like Augustine and Ambrose, seventeen hundred years ago—of Thomas Aquinas and Roger Bacon, seven hundred years ago, and—coming down to our own times—of men like Louis Pasteur and Marconi—of the thousands of Catholics here in our own city, to assert that we have been hopelessly duped into believing an absurdity—that the Protestant churches alone are right in an interpretation which was hidden from all rational men until in the sixteenth century a body of rebellious ecclesiastics discovered the truth?

Not Symbolic Piece of Bread

But the gravest consequence of all would be that if we admit the Protestant interpretation, then we must admit as true the blasphemy that Our Lord Himself deliberately misled His people into believing He was giving them Himself, when as a matter of fact He was giving them merely a symbolic piece of bread.

There is, however, one fact which is not to be overlooked. After all, the Protestant churches are right in believing as they do—that their communion service contains only bread and wine. This is because four hundred years ago their forefathers, Catholics like ourselves, were robbed of their priesthood, and consequently of the Blessed Eucharist.

Long ago in the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem the Majesty of God dwelt personally, the centre of the Jewish religion. That was in the Old Law when God was farther from His people than He is today. But since the Incarnation God is One of us, our Emmanuel, God with us, dwelling in our midst more wonderfully than He dwelt in Solomon's temple, and the Cathedrals of England—like all Catholic Churches throughout the world today—were built to be His earthly dwelling place.

John Henry Newman, England's most distinguished convert to Catholicity in the nineteenth century, wrote of these Cathedrals in his sermon on England's Second Spring. Using the words of the angel to the Holy Women on Easter morning, he compared them to the sepulchre of Christ after the Resurrection: "Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth. He is not here. Behold the place where they laid Him."

May God hasten the day when England, and with her all Christendom, will return to her ancient Faith, and her Cathedrals be restored to their rightful Owner, Christ the King in the Blessed Eucharist.

Japanese Shortage Of Iron Ore

Paper Questions Policy Of Not Using N. China Accumulations

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

As an increasing number of measures are being taken against Japan by the United States and Great Britain and supplies are becoming more and more difficult for this country to secure, the "Asahi" raises the question of what has become of the expected supplies from the huge ore resources in parts of China occupied by Japanese troops.

The paper says that if the situation is intensified, Japan will be unable to rely economically on Britain and the United States. Therefore it points out that "no delay can be permitted by Japan to secure necessary war materials as this country is waging a great war."

"Iron and petroleum especially are vitally important," continues the paper. "The Government declares that there will be no uncertainty in securing necessary materials because of its efforts to revise the materials mobilization programme and the change in trade policy.

"The people rely on the Government for correct information, but it is reported that there are many iron works suspending operations at present because of lack of ferrous ore, coal and other materials.

"However, there may be promises for solution of this question if transportation is worked out smoothly. Is there not a suitable policy for disposing of a great amount of ferrous ores accumulated at a certain point in North China? Experts ought to know about this, but amateurs do not understand why these stocks are not utilized. Some say it would be better for Japan to import scrap iron easily than to bring such troublesome ore to Japan.

"This, if true is a bad idea because under the new structure private interests must be sacrificed for the sake of public good.

"Before the assumption of his present post, Mr. Naoki Hoshino, president of the Cabinet Planning Board, declared that even if Japan severs economic relations with Britain and America it will be able to make good the deficiency after six months. Any policy of leaving blast furnaces idle should be remedied without delay."—Reuter.

China Seeks Relations With Holy See

Proposal for Diplomatic Exchanges Said Made

Vatican City, Oct. 20.

General Chiang Kai-shek has proposed to the Pope the establishment of diplomatic relations between Chungking and the Holy See, it was learned here. The overture was made through Monsignor Mario Zanin, Apostolic Delegate to China.

General Chiang, it is understood, has offered to assume all financial liabilities involved in the destruction of Catholic churches during the Sino-Japanese hostilities, in exchange for the Holy See recognition of the Chungking régime as the only legal Chinese Government.

Britain and the United States, it is understood, are supporting China's proposal while the Holy See is still carefully examining the issue.—Domei.

A VERDICT that Eric Siddons of the Singapore Treasury Department committed suicide on September 20, by swallowing lysol was returned by Mr. W. G. Porter, the Singapore coroner recently. In arriving at his decision the coroner said he was not prepared to make any remark about the mental condition of deceased at the time. Mr. Porter expressed his sympathy with the family of deceased.

Anderson Shelter Saves Householders

These families were saved from certain death by their Anderson shelters when Nazi bombs were dumped on their homes in the suburbs of London. The homes were all of the poorer class.

Novel Programmes Over X.C.D.N.

"Victory at Trafalgar" Tonight; Competition On Wednesday

Two exceptionally interesting programmes will be broadcast over station X.C.D.N. today and on Wednesday. The first, at 8.45 tonight, will be called "Victory at Trafalgar," and is in the form of a one act play written by E. and D. E. Hickey, which has been specially adapted for broadcasting. The other programme, on Wednesday at 8.30 p.m. is called "Listen in and Guess," and is a puzzle competition Two prizes, to the value of $50 each are offered to the lady and gentleman sending the correct answers to the problems set during the programme.

The play has three scenes, which are as follows, Scene 1; Nelson's cabin in the "Victory" Sunday, October 20, 1805, at about seven o'clock in the morning. Scene 2; Same as Scene 1—24 hours later. Scene 3; The Cockpit of the "Victory" at about 3.30.

The cast consists entirely of men, including Messrs. Frank Barry, A. H. K. Cobb, Brian R. Connell, J. E. Sifton Carol Arkwright, F. S. Gavin, the Rev. W. H. Hudspeth, Peter Pecaric, Bill Hunt, D. W. Mortlock, Ernest Cousins, Jack Mills, Robert Southerton, and A. de S. Inwood.

Puzzle Programme

The puzzle programme, which is a new idea in radio entertainment in Shanghai, will be broadcast before an audience in the studio, who will be able to take part in the competition in the same way as any listener over the radio.

Answers for the competition should be addressed to X.C.D.N., Room 424 Cathay Hotel, and the following rules are to apply to listeners taking part:—

(1) If no correct set of answers is received, the nearest to being correct will, in each case, be given the prize.
(2) Solutions will be received at the address given above up to 5 p.m. on Monday, October 28, at which time all letters received will be shuffled, and the first correct solutions drawn from the basket will be pronounced the winners. The names of the winners will be broadcast in the Late News Bulletin at 9.30 p.m. the following night and in the "North-China Daily News" the next day.
(3) Where listeners are asked to guess the names of tunes played over the radio, the name of one tune guessed correctly will rank as equal to the answer of one question answered correctly.
(4) All envelopes *must* be clearly marked "Puzzle Programme."
(5) The decision of the Station Manager is to be accepted as final.

More Thai Accusations Against French

Merchants Said Arrested Crossing Border

Hongkong, Oct. 20.

According to information reaching here from Bangkok, the Thai Government yesterday announced that French Indo-China authorities were daily making arrests of Thai citizens entering Indo-China territory in commercial pursuits and furthermore that ships plying the Mekong River were not accepting Thai citizens.

The announcement further added that a company of Annamite armed forces of French Indo-China crossed the Mekong into Thai territory. They were disarmed and detained.—Domei.

Huge Electric Research Plant for Tokyo

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

Official authorization was granted to Hitachi, Limited, to establish the proposed Hitachi Central Research Institute at a cost of Y.20,000,000 at Kokubunji, on the outskirts of the capital. The company will study measures for improvement in various types of electrical machinery and the manufacture of equipment.

A plot of land for the projected laboratory covering more than 82 acres, was purchased by the company —Domei.

Japanese Precautions In the North

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

"The Japanese defence measures on the Soviet-Manchoukuo border lines are to ensure protection in case of any emergency but I am not in a position to talk to you much about that," Lieut.-General Kenji Doihara, newly-appointed Supreme War Councillor, who returned here at 8.45 o'cock this morning by train from the Manchoukuo-Soviet border, stated to the press.

Among those who greeted the General at the station were Lieut.-General Hideki Tojo, War Minister, General Gen. Sugiyama, Chief of Army General Staff, and other officials.—Domei.

Chinese Fear Increase In Taxes

Price of Rice at Root of S.M.C. Difficulties

Reports appearing in several leading Chinese dailies here express anxiety over the rumoured impending increase of the various taxes being considered by the Shanghai Municipal Council, asserting that the only fundamental way of solving the problem of the municipal deficit is to reduce prices of rice.

It is explained that reduction of the prices of rice will mean reduction of prices of other commodities. If the price of rice is reduced the Council can save $1,000,000, as the rice allowance given to its employees

Quoting sources closely connected with the Council, the reports state that owing to the increased expenditure consequent upon the increase of prices of commodities, the Council is unable to make both ends meet. It is paying $1,000,000 for rice allowance alone during the year, to say nothing of exchange allowance paid to its foreign staff.

A further increase of taxes is said to be considered, but the reports speculate that the municipal rate might not be increased because the authorities want to avoid increasing the value of land. The tax-increasing plan has not yet been discussed at any official conference, it is admitted, for the question will have to be studied first by the Finance Department.

Retrenchment and dismissal of unnecessary members of the foreign staff are advocated in the reports. It is said, however, that if it is imperative to increase taxes, such an increase should not affect the general public. The reports then assert that the fundamental question is the price of rice which the Council should try its best to reduce.

Chungking Urged to Train Workers

Fear of Recruitment by Warring Lands Expressed

The Chinese government should train between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000 able-bodied young Chinese throughout the country, especially those in occupied areas, in order to prevent them from being recruited by foreign countries at war for doing wartime work in those countries. This is the editorial opinion of the "National Herald" which, while refraining from mentioning the names of foreign countries specifically, asserts that "legal" and "illegal" recruiting of Chinese labour by foreign countries at war is inevitable at the present time.

It is pointed out that there is every advantage in employing Chinese workers for carrying out dangerous duties in the countries at war. Besides their unquestionable efficiency, Chinese workers are said to be much more economical. A European or American labourer draws a wage which is 50 times that of a Chinese, it is asserted. There is no compensation after death. The paper then points out several attractive terms that might be offered by those foreign countries wishing to recruit Chinese workers but it emphasizes the fact that since China herself is at war, the Government should see to it that no able-bodied men leave the country.

The paper proposes that all able-bodied Chinese workers should be organized and offered protection in respect to their livelihood so as to make them willing to remain in the country. Particular attention should be given those workers who are in occupied areas who are said to be apt to get away. After undergoing many painful experiences in occupied districts, the Chinese workers there may seize the first chance to leave for Japan, Europe or America, it is stated. All Chinese are urged to co-operate with their Government in preventing able-bodied men from leaving the country.

Rice Situation Acute in Nanking

Hangchow and Japanese Occupied Chekiang Also Affected

Despite the reported impending arrival of large stocks of foreign rice into Shanghai, local Chinese circles are sceptical that it will afford a basic solution to the rice problem here.

Qualified observers maintain that only the uninterrupted flow of domestic rice here would vitally ameliorate the living conditions of the three and half million Chinese population of the Settlement dependent entirely on this cereal for their subsistence. Foreign imported rice paid for in foreign currency, coupled with the high freight rates prevailing, it was pointed out, would place the imported article beyond the means of the majority of the Chinese population.

While the supply of domestic rice which is produced in areas under Japanese occupation has been diverted to other channels, local Chinese are not the only ones to suffer from a deplorable state of affairs. The Chinese populace of Nanking is itself facing an acute rice situation while the native rice which suffices for the consumption of the teeming millions is despatched elsewhere.

Serious in Hangchow

According to Chinese papers here yesterday the Municipal government of Nankiing are attempting to establish a foreign rice public sale committee, and a meeting of a rice body has been convened in Hangchow where rice merchants are pondering the best means to overcome the rice situation, which is assuming serious proportions. It was decided to urge all districts to establish their own rice merchants' guilds and to petition the Nanking executive yuan to set up a branch of the rice control committee of Nanking in occupied portions of Chekiang where the rice situation is also reported to be acute.

The rice shortage in occupied Chekiang has dashed the hopes of local rice bodies of being able to replenish dwindling local stocks of domestic rice from these sources.

Meanwhile officials of the Municipal Council have had several informal discussions with local Japanese military officials directly and otherwise, and urged them to co-operate in allowing the free flow of domestic rice into Shanghai to relief the situation here.

Japanese Kidnappers Escape from Police

Three Japanese participants in a kidnapping attempt yesterday morning escaped arrest after their victim, a vegetable hawker who was reputed to be well-to-do, was rescued by the police.

The Japanese and a Chinese accomplice invaded the home of the hawker at an address in Chihli Road early in the morning and coerced the man into accompanying them.

The victim raised an alarm while the party were negotiating the Fokien Road Bridge and a Chinese constable on duty near by hurried to the scene, arrested the Chinese accomplice and freed the victim. The Japanese escaped. The kidnappers were unarmed.

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Refugee Problem Still Acute

16,000 Must Be Fed This Coming Winter; Shanghai Must Provide Funds

There are still 16,000 Chinese war refugees in foreign areas in Shanghai who will have to depend on philanthropy for an indefinite period and so will continue to tax the public. This is the gist of an important announcement made by the Shanghai Refugee Relief Society headed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching urging public-spirited people in the city to continue contributing money towards the refugee fund.

It will be recalled that during the hot summer months there was a movement for sending away those able-bodied male refugees who can make a living themselves. Travelling expenses and small amounts of subsistence money were paid to them. As a result of the movement, the number of Chinese refugees here was greatly reduced.

The announcement reveals, however, that there are still 16,000 refugees to be cared for and among them three fourths will have to be totally dependent on contributions from the public. These people are divided into four classes, namely, the aged, women, orphans and refugee children. They are housed in four separate camps.

Burden Increased

The Federation of Philanthropic Bodies, a Chinese organization in Yunnan Road, and the society will have to take care of them as long as they live in Shanghai, because otherwise they will face starvation. The announcement clears away a misunderstanding that all Chinese refugees here have been sent away.

On the contrary, it is poinetd out the public will have to support these remaining helpless refugees for a long period of time and the burden of philanthropic bodies has been increased. It is stated that for the refugee rice alone the Society will have to pay sums of money four times as big as before.

Changchun Still in Grip of Plague

All Citizens Must Wear Nose, Mouth Masks

Changchun, Oct. 19.

With the present epidemic of bubonic plague continuing unabated, Changchun has become a dead city.

The Metropolitan Police have forbidden people to go outdoors without nose-and-mouth masks and have closed down all places of entertainment such as theatres, cinemas, dance-halls, shooting galleries, mahjongg clubs, billiard saloons. Churches have also closed upon instructions received from the authorities here.

The latest victim of the epidemic is a young waitress in a Manchu restaurant. She broke out in a fever yesterday evening and died before dawn. The twenty-two customers in the restaurant were all locked in by the authorities. Houses in the adjoining blocks were isolated.—Havas.

Catholic Missionaries Not to Evacuate

New York, Oct. 20.

Bishop James E. Walsh, Superior General of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society, yesterday announced that 1,300 Catholic missionaries in the Far East would remain at their posts despite the State Department's advice to evacuate.—Domei.

Local Japanese Will Celebrate New Pact

Meeting Planned on Friday In Hongkew Park

A mass meeting of Japanese residents and school children will be held in Hongkew Park next Friday to celebrate the formation of the tri-partite pact between Japan, Germany and Italy, the "Shanghai Mainichi," local Japanese daily reported yesterday. The meeting is to be held on this day irrespective of weather conditions, it was announced.

The meeting of the Preparatory Committee was held at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the Japanese Consulate-General and arrangements for the function were made. Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Consul-General, was designated as chairman of the meeting.

Representatives of local German and Italian residents, including diplomatic officials of the Axis Powers, will attend the celebrations. Various Chinese representatives are also expected to be present at the demonstration.

Fun Fair Gets Fine Sum for War Fund

Children of Granada Estate Collect $500

The children's Fun Fair organized by children living in Granada Estate held on Saturday realized $500. This amount is being sent to the Central British War Fund in aid of the children who have suffered in the air raids in England, it was announced yesterday.

The raffle for the doll's truck and outfit was won by ticket No. 207 held by Miss Jill Arnold and the doll's name guessing competition for a fully dressed Chinese doll was won by Mrs. A. E. Trueman. These results could not have been happier as the two lucky ones were celebrating their ninth and eighty-fourth birthdays respectively.

Tokyo Further Limits Pleasure Hours

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

Japanese pleasure seekers will meet with further restrictions in December as the Home Office announced the curtailment by sixty minutes of the hours of business of bars and cabarets, "Machiai" (Maisons de Rendezvous), and brothels. Restaurants and eating houses however, will be exempt from the restrictions.

Cafés, bars and houses of assignation which now close at 11 o'clock at night will be closed at 10 o'clock, while brothels will have to shut their doors at 11 o'clock.

It will be recalled that bars are bidden to open before 5 o'clock in the afternoon under regulations which were effective on September 1.—Domei.

U.S.-Japanese War Said "Impossible"

Envoy Says Tokyo Joined Axis Pact in Order to Avoid Conflict

San Francisco, Oct. 20.

War between the United States and Japan is impossible because the later entered the Axis alliance in order to avoid such a conflict, the new Japanese Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Itaro Ishii, said here yesterday.

Mr. Ishii arrived here aboard the Asama Maru, en route to his new post.

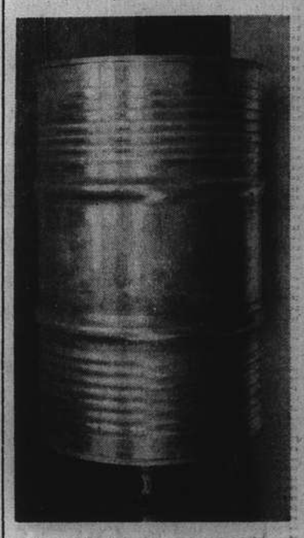
Japan believed a war with the United States would be impossible if she joined the Axis, Mr. Ishii said, so she entered the pact in order to avoid such a conflict.

There still are many avenues to rapprochement between the United States and Japan and ample time in which to explore them and adjust all present difficulties, Mr. Ishii said. He added that Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's Foreign Minister, had instructed him to deliver such a message when he arrived in the United States.

Mr. Ishii declined to discuss reports that Japan and the U.S.S.R. are negotiating a non-aggression pact.—United Press.

For artistic versatility, Hollywood can produce no star to equal Dorothy Burgess, featured in Paramount's "I Want a Divorce." In addition to being a stage and screen actress of proven prowess, Miss Burgess is a playwright, scenarist and sculptor. She is the author of several screen plays, all of which have been produced, and her efforts as a sculptor have attracted much comment in art circles.

STEEL DRUMS



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THE SPORTS PAGE

Ricketts Retains Golf Title For Fourth Successive Year

Stands Way Out Sixteen Strokes Ahead of the Field; Lew Carson is Runner-Up; Davis Gains Third Place

BREAKING one over par yesterday morning in the final day's play of the Amateur Open Golf Championship of China over the Hungjao course, "Tony" Ricketts retained the trophy for the fourth consecutive year, sealing the issue by seven strokes over his closest rivals which—added to the lead of eight secured over the Seekingjao links the previous day—gave him almost a stroke for each hole for the afternoon session. The champion stood head and shoulders over the field. His putting showed marked improvement and bordered on the superb. Thirty-foot putts were sunk with amazing accuracy.

An outstanding characteristic of his play was his readiness to play the possible and—unlike the rest—never attempted the impossible. He was never ruffled. No matter how the fates had it stacked against him, he would simply pull out of a difficult lie onto the fairway and let his approaches do the rest. In this he was deadly.

His opponent, C. O. Cumming, proved a worthy pace-maker when the champion was in difficulties.

After a bad start in the morning, which, incidentally, was duplicated in the afternoon's play, Ricketts rallied after the fourth hole, although his partner had the honour at each hole until the seventh. From then onwards Ricketts was set.

Wonderful Recovery at 8th

At the 8th hole the champion hooked a drive into the trees. He recovered with a neat flick onto the fairway, followed by an iron dead on the green about thirty feet from the peg. Cumming, on the other hand, topped his second for a lucky bounce to the green leaving him with an "eagle" which he muffed to secure a birdie. This seemed to act as a spur to the champion, who, on sizing the situation and the lie, halved the hole by sinking the 30-footer.

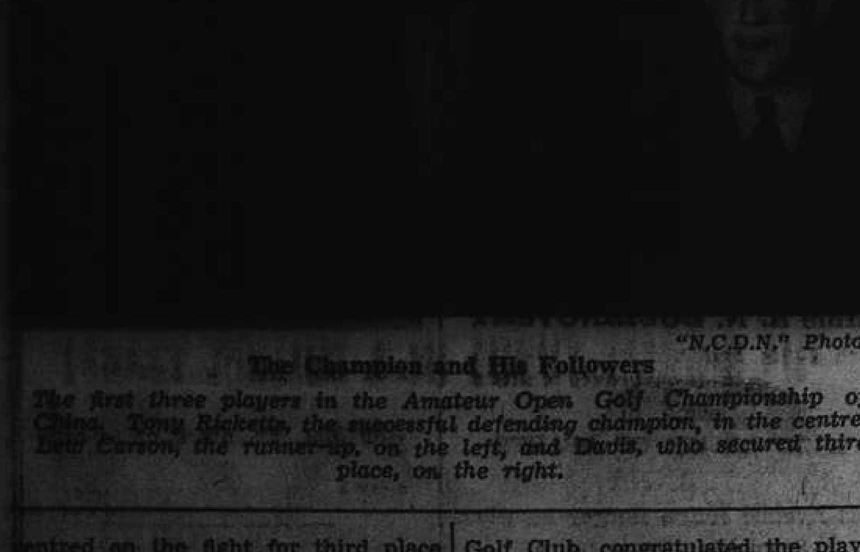
Interest after the tiffin interval displayed in the past. Pettitt's collapse was disastrous as it sent him down the ladder quite a distance. Malvar, the Filipino "crack," who would make the crowd look pretty seedy on the Race Course links, was decidedly off and, in this, he was accompanied by his rival, Meschevsky, whose putting was most pathetic.

Glass made a wonderful pick-up in the afternoon when he returned a nifty 73 to shoot him up the list to 8th place. Maclennan is really a classy player but somehow failed to find his true form and, as a result, he kept "Harry" Grubb company in the cellar position. "Jimmy" Grubb could do no better than maintain the average he had set himself and thus held down the tenth position on the final standing. Sapheire knocked fifteen strokes off his Seekingjao score to be in the money. Terrace, like Jimmy Grubb, was off and was fortunate in being able to get within the first ten.

Club Captain's Speech

At the conclusion of the day's sport the members assembled in the Club house where the presentation of prizes took place. In the absence of Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General, Mrs. Keswick did the honours.

In a neat little speech Mr. F. S. Gibbings, the Captain of the Hungjao Golf Club, congratulated the players and stressed the fact that this was Ricketts' fourth consecutive win out of five attempts, adding that the series of wins was getting monotonous. Mention was also made of Carson's brilliant performance.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The Champion and His Followers

The first three players in the Amateur Open Golf Championship of China. Tony Ricketts, the successful defending champion, in the centre, Lew Carson, the runner-up, on the left, and Davis, who secured third place, on the right.

centred on the fight for third place as "Lew" Carson's consistency has the runner-up position bagged. A bad 80 in the morning, followed by a 75, gave Davis a score of 315 for the competition, which Huggett managed to tie by returning a brilliant card of 71 in the afternoon, under conditions far from ideal, as the drizzle was pretty heavy for the players on the homeward turn.

In the resulting play-off for third place over five holes, the Stanford ace had the game in hand after the fourth, when he was two up on his opponent. A drive out of bounds levelled the scores with a possibility of an extra hole in sight. Huggett sent his third approach back of the green. Davis then landed his fourth in the bunker from which he made a wonderful recovery which he capped with a sixteen-foot putt to nose out his rival.

Scores Rocket in Afternoon

On the whole, the day's play was far below championship standard. Scores skyrocketed in the afternoon to such an extent that it seemed to be a tussle for the highest score round.

Very few changes were noticed after the morning's play. Dickson's 77 placed him fifth at the interval, but he was unable to keep up the pace. Huggett's 71 was a smart pick-up which placed him in the money. Dwyer held his own but showed nothing like the form he has

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Prize Presentation

Tony Ricketts Holding up a special presentation subscribed by members of the Club after his victory yesterday. The "special gift" consisted of a second-hand set of left-handed golf clubs—for use next year—and a young forest of assorted vegetables.

Special Prize for Winner

Before closing he called on Ricketts to receive a special prize subscribed for by his fellow-players. This took the form of a secondhand bag of left-handed clubs, neatly decorated with Club's choice vegetable products, and stated that the prize was given in the hope the champion would use the clubs in next year's championship.

Mrs. Keswick was presented with a souvenir and a basket of flowers, after which the Captain called for three cheers bringing a very enjoyable tournament to a fitting conclusion.

The Scores

	Yesterday				
	1st Day	a.m.	p.m.	Total	Grand Total
A. Ricketts	151	70	74	144	295
L. D. Carson	159	77	75	152	311
A. B. Davis	160	80	75	155	315*
W. H. C. Huggett	162	82	71	153	315*
R. T. Dwyer	162	80	78	158	320
L. Saphiere	169	79	75	154	323
F. C. Dickson	165	77	83	160	[illegible]
T. S. M. Terrace	165	80	81	161	[illegible]
D. R. Glass	164	89	73	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Grubb	166	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. O. Cumming	169	84	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. J. Hawkings	171	84	75	159	[illegible]
S. J. H. Fox	172	78	81	159	331
W. N. Gray III	166	88	79	167	333
N. M. Cumming	172	83	82	165	337
W. H. B. Bigg	171	87	82	169	340
W. D. Ward-Smith	171	89	83	172	343
B. J. Wall	172	85	87	172	344
A. V. Pettitt	164	88	94	182	346
B. Malvar	171	87	90	177	348
M. M. Bates	171	89	89	178	349
S. Meschevsky	173	83	94	177	350
[illegible] Maclennan	172	92	89	181	[illegible]
H. Grubb	173	96	86	182	355

*—Tie for third place. A. B. Davis won in the play-off.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

His Task Accomplished

Tony Ricketts smiling contentedly as he walks back to the Club House yesterday afternoon after having won the Amateur Golf Championship of China for the fourth year in succession.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

He Was Unable to Arrest That One

Contrary to the expert prophesies of all the pundits, the Police successfully manacled the Lusitano team in yesterday's encounter at the Canidrome and emerged victorious to the tune of 5-4 after an exciting game. The Portuguese staged a strenuous rally in the second half but just failed to make up their 4-1 deficit at half-time, scoring three goals in the second session but allowing the Police to add one more to their bag—the deciding one. Pictured above is Gaan, one of the outstanding Lusitano players, scoring their third goal. For once Bulpin, the Lawmen's custodian, was beaten all ends up and was quite unable to lay his hands on the ball.

Soccer Sidelights

Just as said before, the First Division this season presents a dilemma which will be hard to solve. With the British Army teams and Lido away, the other teams are so even in strength that all predictions are apt to go astray. S.M.P., for instance, were given no chance by the local newspapers, yet they left the field victorious over a strong Lusitano eleven.... Incidentally, the Police will surely miss Paddy Duffy when he leaves the force in January. The veteran police player, one of the oldest in the League, was head and shoulders over the other 21 footballers in the field....

Freddy Foyn was an interested spectator at the P.T.H.—S.R.C. game on Saturday. Probably studying the other teams' tactics when they meet the Saints....

V. K. Huyl, one of the best players of the now defunct Lido, appeared in the Tung Hwa line-up in their game on Saturday. Rumours have it that he will leave for Hongkong, whence he came a few days ago, soon. Rather unfair towards other teams, this inclusion, since the Chinese may import other players for important games—something the foreign teams can't do....

Football games have become a money-paying proposition to pickpockets, who start a fight in the stands and then pick people's pockets in the ensuing fracas. Saturday saw this realized at the Canidrome, but fortunately the man was apprehended before he could escape....

L. Ussankoff, of the S.F.X., another interested football player watching games featuring Russian goalies. Playing for the S.F.X. this year, Ussankoff has a fine chance of filling the position when International games are played....

Jimmy Ward, ace A.S.F. back, was seen on their Reserve Division line-up yesterday. Notwithstanding that, the French Reserves lost their game to the Saints' Reserve Team....

Russian Regiment, reinforced by two players from Harbin and intending to try their luck in the Skottowe Cup series, won their initial game yesterday, by defeating the Rowing Club. The latter are unfortunate to have lost H. G. Fabian and E. J. Muir, who left Shanghai to join the Army.... Quite a sensation was created when news spread that Russia dropped out of the International series. It is now known that the administrators forgot to mail the entry, but that it has now been done. Should the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Football Association forgive them this once, Russia will have quite a chance of annexing the International Cup for the first time....

According to the schedule, next week should see Saints play against the Recs, and it may be safely said that the game will attract a big crowd. Both teams are stronger than they were last year and have a fine chance of finishing close to the top....

One of the most mysterious facts in soccerdom is the non-inclusion of Archie Logan in the P.T.H. line-up last Saturday. Surely, he is better than H. Kidby who, although playing a good game, is a little too inexperienced for the First Division.

Regional Football Results

London, Oct. 20.

Following are results of regional football matches played yesterday.

North

Blackburn 2, Rochdale 0
Bradford City 3, Leeds 6
Chester 1, Everton 0
Chesterfield 2, Sheffield United 0
Crewe 2, New Brighton 3
Grimsby 3, Doncaster 2
Huddersfield 1, Barnsley 2
Hull 2, Newcastle 1
Liverpool 0, Manchester City 4
Manchester United 4, Preston 1
Middlesbrough 6, Bradford 2
Oldham 6, Burnley 1
Sheffield Wednesday 4, Halifax 2
Stockport 1, Bury 1
Tranmere 2, Southport 0
York 3, Rotherham 1

South

Arsenal 5, Northampton 4
Birmingham 4, Mansfield 1
Brentford 8, Fulham 3
Cardiff 2, Coventry 2
Charlton 4, Tottenham 0
Chelsea 3, Queen's Park R. 1
Crystal Palace 6, Clapton Orient 2
Leicester 4, Luton 0
Millwall 2, West Ham 2
Norwich 8, Southend 4
Notts County 4, Walsall 2
Portsmouth 1, Aldershot 3
Reading 5, Bournemouth 1
Stoke 1, West Bromwich 3
Swansea 0, Bristol City 1
Watford 3, Southampton 2

Scottish

Airdrieonians 3, St Mirren 0
Clyde 10, Hearts 3
Falkirk 4, Partick 1
Hibernian 2, Third Lanark 2
Morton 2, Dumbarton 1
Motherwell 5, Celtic 1
Queen's Park 1, Hamilton 2
Rangers 2, Albion 0.—Reuter.

Rugby League Results

London, Oct. 20.

Following are the results of games played in the Rugby League yesterday:

Batley 11, Dewsbury 8
Bramley 5, Castleford 8
Featherstone 20, Huddersfield 10
Halifax 17, Leeds 15
Hunslet 0, Bradford 19
Keighley 6, Hull 14
Oldham 15, Leigh 3
St. Helens 6, Salford 0
Swinton 17, Broughton 11.—Reuter.

Army Holds Harvard to 6-6 Tie In American Football Classic

Cadets Stave Off the Johnnies Determined Attack; Yale and Navy Win; Notre Dame Smashes Carnegie

New York, Oct. 20.

UNDERRATED as a result of poor showings on the previous two Saturdays, Captain Billy Woods' Army eleven rose to great heights yesterday and put up a stalwart defence in the closing seconds of play, with the ball under the shadows of their goal posts, to stave off a determined Harvard thrust and hold the Johnnies to a 6 to 6 tie after 60 minutes of furious football.

After a scoreless first period Army drove deep into Harvard territory twice but lacked the scoring punch. Early in the third quarter, Halfback Mazur scored for the Cadets from a fake pass formation, but Leidner failed to convert.

Harvard evened up the count in the final quarters when Spreyer passed six yards to McKinney for a touchdown, but the kick for the extra point missed again. With less than a minute to play, Harvard reached the Army one yard line but was penalized five yards for calling excessive time outs.

Harvard 6, Army 6
Ohio State 7, Minnesota 13
West Reserve 2, Baldwin-Wallace 0
N. Carolina State 7, N. Carolina 13
Cornell 33, Syracuse 6
Columbia 19, Georgia 13
William & Mary 41, H'pden-Sydney C. 0
Florida 19, Maryland 0
Miami 6, Dayton 28
Indiana 10, Iowa 6
Oberlin 13, Hamilton 12
Texas O. & M. 21, Texas Christian 7
Oklahoma A. & M. 53, Washington 12
Notre Dame 61, Carnegie Tech 0
Missouri 30, Iowa State 14
Wisconsin 7, Northwestern 27
Alabama 12, Tennessee 27
Mississippi 14, Duquesne 6
Tulane 15, Rice 6
Creighton 27, Marquette 27
S.M.U. 20, Auburn 13
Oklahoma 14, Kansas State 0
Mississippi State 40, Howard 7
—United Press.

Yale's Stone Wall

At New Haven, Conn., 42,000 shivering fans watched Yale beat Dartmouth 13 to 7 for the Indians third successive defeat. In the closing minutes of the first quarter Yale drove from Dartmouth's 29 yard line, finally scoring from the two yard stripe on a plunge by Fullback Anderson, following which Seymour converted to give Yale a 7 to 0 lead.

The score remained at that at half-time after Yale put up a stone wall on the one yard line, stopping three Dartmouth plunges.

The only Dartmouh score came in the third quarter when Krol passed to Wolfe, who snatched the ball from the air on Yale's 25 yard line and dashed down the sidelines for a touchdown. Young converted for the extra point.

But Yale put the game on ice in the final minute of the last quarter when Halfback Harrison passed to Reid over the goal line for a touchdown. Harrison's kick for conversion was blocked.

Navy Uses Three Teams

At Annapolis the United States Naval Academy upheld the prestige of the East against Drake University of Des Moines, Ia., by winning handily 19 to 0 after the westerners threatened to score in the first quarter.

Twenty two thousand Navy fans got a scare in the first minutes of play when Drake drove up to the Middies' five yard line but a pass to the end zone was grounded to foil Drake's only scoring chance. Navy used three teams during the afternoon and capitalized on numerous Drake errors.

In the Western Conference the Michigan Wolverines served notice that they intend to capture the title this year by trimming Illinois 28 to 0 but both Minnesota and Northwestern threaten to block the championship path of the Ann Arbor crew.

Notre Dame's Huge Win

Minnesota blasted the title hopes of the 1939 champion Ohio State Buckeyes 13 to 7 while Northwestern won its third game of the season by trimming Wisconsin 27 to 7.

Indiana's Hoosiers upset the strong Iowa hawkeyes 10 to 6 while Notre Dame made a strong bid for national honours by crushing Carnegie Tech 61 to 0.

On the pacific coast the University of Washington took the conference lead by winning its second league game 19 to 0 over Oregon State. Surprise of the day, however, was Stanford's 26 to 14 win over the strong California eleven. Although tied twice already, Southern California remains a threat to retain the championship after defeating Oregon 13 to 0.

U.S.C. 13, Oregon 0
Washington State 14, Stanford 26
Washington 19, O.S.C. 0
Nevada 78, Arkansa State 0
Illinois Wesleyan 34, Pensacola 6
California 9, U.C.L.A. 7
Colorado 33, Colorado State 14
Pittsburg 12, Fordham 24
Yale 13, Dartmouth 7
Lehigh 0, Penn State 34
Lafayette 45, Gettysburg 6
Union 7, Vermont 19
Pennsylvania 46, Princeton 28
Brown 26, Tufts 6
Boston College 60, Idaho 0
Rutgers 53, Marietta 0
Colgate 0, Duke 13
Michigan 28, Illinois 0
Georgia Tech 19, Vanderbilt 0
Navy Plebes 43, N. Carolina Frosh 0
Virginia 0, Virginia Military Inst. 7
Maine 0, Connecticut 13
Boston U. 14, Cincinnati 0
New York U. 7, Holy Cross 13
Navy 19, Drake 0

National Bonds if You Win at the Races

Osaka, Oct. 19.

Endeavouring to play its part in the present national emergency, the race course at Hanshin decided a few days ago to pay all winning bets in excess of Yen 150 in national bonds instead of in cash, the "Japan Times" states.

It is estimated that bonds to a value of Yen 105,020 have been paid out in this way during the last six days of the race meeting at the the track, which is now in full swing. The largest amount paid out in bonds in one day was Yen 47,000.

At this rate, it is believed that race fans at the Hanshin track will absorb a huge amount of the national bonds before the race meeting closes. —Havas.

Four Lawn Bowls Clubs Wind Up Their Season

Rain Unfortunately Mars Excellent Programme Which Had Been Arranged for Final Day

FOUR more lawn bowls clubs officially closed their seasons for this year yesterday when the Junior Golf Club, the Police Lawn Bowls Club, the Clube Lusitano and the Barbarian Bowling Club held their respective Closing Day Ceremonies, and the usual games which accompanied them. Actually, the rain during the afternoon cut short most of the pretentious programmes which had been mapped out, but one or two of the clubs struggled bravely on and completed their tournaments.

The activities at the Junior Golf Club opened at 10 o'clock in the morning with a progressive pairs competition, which finally resulted in a triumph for the combination of J. Aquino and H. Cranfield while N. Beeman and C. Fletcher took the runner-up honours. This consisted the sole competition in the morning and a cold collation was served to a gathering of no less than 70 members and their guests before the afternoon part of the programme was carried out.

Main Feature of Afternoon

The main portion of the afternoon's play was taken up with a match between rinks skipped by the captain (K. L. Swartzell) and the vice-captain (A. D. Denton). This encounter resulted in the captain's rink eking out a touch-and-go triumph by four shots.

In the meantime, a ladies' rinks competition was also staged and resulted in Mrs. J. J. Gaffney emerging victorious.

The day's activities was suitably wound up with a prize presentation with Mrs. Swartzell kindly consenting to distribute the awards. A social evening followed with the huge crowd taking part in a convivial gathering.

Successful Police Programme

The Police greens was the scene of another active schedule of matches, in which both members and their lady guests took part. One of the prominent competitions of the afternoon was the rink games for the Dublin Spoons presented by Mr. W. J. MacDermott.

Besides winning all the competitions for ladies, Mrs. J. Bradley also presented the prizes at a prize distribution which wound up the closing day for the Police Lawn Bowls Club.

The lengthy programme of games planned by the Clube Lusitano was abandoned in the middle of the afternoon when a heavy downpour of rain made play practically impossible. During the morning, however, a pick-up rink game was held with the Clube's Secretary and Convenor leading the teams.

Spoons were awarded for the rink which won by the greatest margin; these mememtos were also given to ladies' rinks which achieved a similar feat.

After the tiffin, there was only time for the points game for members and the ladies, before the rain came down. The prize presentation, however, was carried out with Mr. J. Ribeiro de Melo, the Portuguese Consul-General in Shanghai, giving out spoons to the winning Mercury Cup team, while Mrs. A. M. Souza, wife of the Clube Lusitano's Vice-Chairman, distributing the other prizes.

At the greens of the Barbarians Bowling Club, most of the activities was washed out by the rain, and only a pick-up rinks game was held, this resulting the Bubbling Well rink running off with top honours, being represented by R. F. Tabrum (skip), J. Weeks, H. Cooper, T. Dow.

The handicap tourney and ladies' events, scheduled to take place during the afternoon, were abandoned.

Following are detailed results of prize presentations at the J.G.C. and the Police L.B.C.:—

Junior Golf Club Results

PRIZES FOR YEAR

CLUB SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP:—Won by R. Thomson. Runner-up:—A. L. Letchford.

CLUB SINGLES HANDICAP:—Won by R. Dickinson. Runner-up:—C. Fletcher.

CAPTAIN'S CUP:—Won by A. L. Letchford. Runner-up:—R. H. Miles.

CLUB'S PAIR'S CHAMPIONSHIP:—Won by A. Evans and W. A. Watson. Runners-up:—M. Benton and R. Dickinson.

NOVICES' COMPETITION:—Won by C. H. Roche. Runner-up:—R. Slight.

CLUB'S RINKS CHAMPIONSHIP:—Won by K. L. Swartzell (skip), R. H. Miles, G. Watt, P. H. Shaw. Runners-up:—P. Ephgrave (skip), P. H. Molloy, W. A. Watson, R. Dickinson.

LADIES' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP:—Won by Mrs. K. L. Swartzell. Runner-up:—Mrs. J. J. Gaffney.

LADIES' PAIRS CHAMPIONSHIP:—Won by Mrs. J. J. Gaffney and Mrs. T. Barry. Runner-up:—Mrs. W. A. Watson and Miss Aquino.

Police Lawn Bowls Club Results

CLUB SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP:—Won by J. Bradley. Runner-up:—W. Hutton.

DUBLIN SPOONS RINKS COMPETITION:—Won by R. Thomson (skip), R. M. Jordan, J. Sanbrook, A. Knifton.

MEN'S POINTS GAME:—Won by A. B. Hogg. Runner-up:—E. C. Trodd.

MEN'S SKITTLES:—Won by J. Bradley. Runner-up:—J. Shute.

LADIES' POINTS GAME:—Won by Mrs. Bradley. Runner-up:—Mrs. J. Shute.

LADIES' SKITTLES:—Won by Mrs. Bradley. Runner-up:—Mrs. Hogg.

LADIES' RINKS COMPETITION:—Won by Mrs. Hogg (skip), Mrs. Craik, Mrs. Sanbrook, Mrs. Nancarrow, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Gigarson.

Japan Wins Tennis Against Germany

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

The three day international tennis tournament between Germany and Japan ended in a victory for Japan by the score of 3 to 1.

In the final match Yasuo Tsuruta defeated Kurt Giess by the scores of 9 to 7, 6 to 4 and 6 to 3.

The Heinrich Henkel vs. Haruo Kodera match was called off on account of darkness. The scores were 4 to 6, 7 to 5, 7 to 5, 4 to 6 and 5 to 5.—Domei.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

Sunday, October 20, 1940.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	6	5	56.60	
2	3	4	24.90	24.20
3	4	2	77.80	9.30
4	6	3	34.70	12.50
5	3	6	132.60	43.50
6	5	6	43.80	49.10
7	5	6	61.80	15.90
8	6	2	83.90	16.00
9	2	1	185.30	22.90
10	4	1	33.80	23.80
11	6	2	50.30	7.70
12				

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 9 dog No. 2-1 Div. $185.30.

$2 Course Double Events Races 5/6 dog No. 3-5 Div. $49.10.

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$1.20, $1.70, $2.30 $1.20, $1.80, $2.50, $3.20

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To-morrow: "TROPIC FURY"
Richard Arlen—Andy Devine

Police Stage Surprise Win Over Lusitano Team

Paddy Duffy, Veteran Soccer Star, is Best Man On Field; Portuguese Make Thrilling Rally

UPSETTING all earlier predictions that Lusitano would beat them hands down, the Shanghai Municipal Police, cellarites of the First Division last season, played one of their best games in several years, beating the Portuguese team by the odd goal in nine at the Canidrome yesterday morning. This win also represented the first time that the lawkeepers won their opening game since 1934 when they beat Sokol at the same venue. A fairly large crowd were not disappointed in the game for, although started rather tamely, the encounter developed into a thrilling display as the Lusitano, trailing 4-1 at half time, staged a rally in the second session and came within sight of victory, eventually losing the game by 5-4. Paddy Duffy, veteran footballer of the S.M.P., was the best man on the field and was ever conspicuous both in the defence and in sending his forwards away. Willie Ward played as centre-forward for the Police, but was somewhat slow and allowed several chances get lost when well placed.

The Lusitano failed to field Silva and Vasco Sousa, and their absence necessitated a reshuffling of the team, which was not to their advantage. Adidi Costa, once the most formidable centre-half in the city, was completely off colour and was beaten to the ball more often than not. Towards the end of the first half, he dropped to the back position, while Oliveira moved to the vacancy created in the middle. The change brought a lot of good for Oliveira worked wonders and was always on the move, breaking the opposing attacks on several occasions when they looked promising.

M. Souza, in the Lusitano goal, shone with his keeping and it might be said that no other goalie could have done better, considering the number of shots that were directed at him.

S.M.P.:—Bulpin, Victal, Woodley, Roliz, Duffy, Gibson, Chooklantzeff, Fonseca, W. Ward, Bader, Stangaard.

Lusitano:—Souza, C. Remedios, Aquino, J. Remedios, Costa, Oliveira, I. Remedios, Collaco, Favacho, Gaan, A. Remedios.

Quick Goal For Police

The Police started with a "W" formation, with Fonseca and Bader keeping behind and feeding their forwards with accurate passes. The tactics, adopted by the lawkeepers, proved to be fruitful, for in the fifth minute the lawkeepers were one up when Chooklantzeff beat all opposition on the right and crossed to Bader, who in his turn passed the ball to Stangaard. With no one but Souza ahead of him, the Police right-winger slammed the leather in amid cheers of Police partisans, of whom there was quite a number present.

From the re-centre, the Police forwards again brought the ball into the Portuguese half of the field and Chooklantzeff took a pot shot at the Lusitano goal, Souza doing a good job of stopping the terrific drive. Souza again demonstrated his ability to deal with the ball in the most difficult moments when Ward, on receiving a pass from Bader, booted the sphere at the goal from within a few yards. The Lusitano goalie dived, deflecting the ball for a fruitless corner.

The Police goal was next visited, but Gaan threw cautions to the winds as he missed the net with Bulpin completely out. The ball returned to the Police side and Favacho, playing his first game for the Lusitano, slammed the sphere a few inches wide.

Souza's Great Saving

On the other side, Souza had a miraculous save as Chooklantzeff broke away and centred. The ball was trapped by Stangaard and his drive, which looked like a certain goal, was blocked by Souza. In the next minute, however, the Lusitano was two goals down when a movement started by Gibson resulted in Chooklantzeff heading the ball for the third goal. Gibson passed the ball to Stangaard, who after beating the Portuguese defence, crossed to Chooklantzeff. The winger headed in on the run, leaving Souza well beaten.

The Portuguese revived after this set-back and attacked, but Gaan directed a grounder straight at Bulpin. In the next minute, Woodley saved a certain goal by heading Favacho's drive out when Bulpin was out of position. The ball was again sent into the other side and Souza executed another fine save conceding a corner when Ward shot at the goal.

Portuguese supporters—and there were many—saw their hopes dwindle as the lawkeepers brought the score to 3-0 in the 33rd minute, Stangaard centred and Chooklantzeff hit the cross-bar. The ball rebounded at Fonseca's feet and the latter made no mistake with a shot into the upper right corner of the net.

Portuguese Fight Back

Undaunted, the Portuguese fought back and I. Remedios, who missed several chances up to then, crossed to Favacho only to see him head straight into the Police goalie's hands. In the next attack on the Police goal, I. Remedios ballooned from within a few yards when he received a pass from Favacho.

Chooklantzeff scored the next point for the Police after Stangaard forced a corner from C. Remedios. The ball fell at Chooklantzeff's feet after glancing Aquino and the Police left wing lodged the sphere into the far corner of the net for the fourth goal. The Portuguese reduced the arrears exactly a minute later after a melee had ensued near the Police citadel. The ball went to Favacho, who passed to Gaan and the latter, unmarked by anybody, scored with a grounder, leaving Bulpin completely helpless.

There were considerable changes in the Lusitano team after this, with Costa dropping back. No further scoring, however, was registered in that half.

The Lusitano started with determination on resumption and Collaco, slightly slower than before, tested Bulpin with a beautiful drive, which the Police goalie deflected for another corner.

A Police attack, with Ward and Chooklantzeff combining, brought no result as the latter placed the ball just a little over the bar.

Portuguese spectators cheered themselves hoarse in the fifteenth minute of the second half as Gaan again scored, decreasing the score to 4-2. I. Remedios was again instrumental in the movement, which he ended with a fine centre, finding Gaan ready for the ball. Bulpin could do little to stop the grounder.

Crowd in an Uproar

The crowd was in uproar as Lusitano went all out to score, but to the dismay of many, Costa score the fifth goal for the Police as he miskicked Chooklantzeff's centre into his own goal. This goal was scored some two minutes after the re-centre.

This goal, however, did not cool the Lusitano's ardour and their forwards swept aside all opposition, with Collaco and Favacho bringing the ball through. A goal failed to materialize as Favacho booted the sphere too far and allowed Bulpin to clear. Bulpin had another lucky escape a little later as Gaan hit the cross-bar, the ball returning into play.

The Police, although tiring visibly, were still full of fight and Stangaard missed scoring by inches when his drive hit the bar. The ball rebounded to Ward, but the centre-forward spoiled the movement by booting the ball straight into Souza's hands.

The Portuguese were having the better of the exchanges in the last fifteen minutes and their persistent attacks were finally rewarded as Favacho further decreased the account after a melee in front of the Police goal. The ball dropped at Woodley's feet, but his low clearance was trapped by Favacho, who made no mistake to bring the score down.

Gaan Scores Again

Two minutes later, Gaan scored the final goal of the match when he received a timely pass from Favacho. This one was scored in the 32nd minute of the match and Favacho almost levelled the score, heading the ball in with Bulpin out. Woodley again saved his side by heading the ball away.

The game was on the whole very interesting and had the Police forwards paid more attention to their positions in the first half, when they were continually pulled up for being off-side, the score then would have been much bigger. The Portuguese, nevertheless, should be congratulated on their wonderful rally in the second half when they were trailing 4-1.

Results at a Glance:

1st Division

S.M.P. 5, Lusitano 4

Reserve Division

S.F.X 2, A.S.F. 1
S.R.C. 3, P.T.H. 1

2nd Division

Sokol 3, Maccabi 1
Russ. Regt. 5, Row. Club 1

Friendly

Old Westonians 6, S.R.C. XI 2

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Scrimmage in the Goalmouth

An exciting moment in yesterday's thrilling tussle between the Police and the Lusitano at the Canidrome. Bunched together almost in the shadow of the Lawmen's goal are Paddy Duffy (spec to the fore), Roliz, Favacho and Gaan, all struggling for the possession of the ball, while Woodley watches anxiously from between the posts.

An exciting film of the current war, "Arise My Love," starring Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland, and featuring Walter Abel and Dennis O'Keefe, is being directed by Mitchell Leisen for producer Arthur Hornblow, jun.

The "Brains" of the University of Southern California

Twice tied in early season games—a scoreless game with Oregon State and 14-14 with Washington State—the University of Southern California trimmed Illinois on last Saturday, 13-7. Pictured are four of the energy-directing back-line players, the quarterbacks—Bob Peoples, Mickey Anderson, Bob Berryman and Jerry Bowman. These boys, despite the "gloomists," should bring U.S.C. again to to the "top of the heap" this year.

U.S. Naval Policy Designed To Protect Pacific

Programme Mapped Out on Basis of Two-Ocean Fleet and Use of British Territory

Washington, Oct. 20.

THE United States appeared determined today to assume naval leadership in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in order to protect the Western Hemisphere and United States interests in the Pacific.

The Navy Department has laid down a new naval policy, predicated on the projected two-ocean super-navy authorized by Congress and the acquisition of air and naval base sites on British territory in the New World.

The new policy, which states as one of its objectives the organization and maintenance of the navy "for major operations in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," was regarded by informed naval strategists here as designed to meet new conditions occasioned by the chaotic world situation.

These experts said that the United States, which has traditionally relied on the British Navy to help protect the Monroe Doctrine and preserve the status quo in the Far East, were considering the possibility of British naval power being rendered ineffective, or greatly reduced in effectiveness, by the present European conflict.

Thus, they said, the United States must be prepared to stand guard along if necessary over the Western Hemisphere and this country's territories, possessions and interests in the Pacific area.

Three Possibilities Seen

They believed that present United States naval and military policy is based on three possibilities:

(1) That Great Britain will be able to repel the German attack and continue to hold the balance of world naval power. In this eventuality, one which is devoutly desired by United States leaders, the combined navies of Great Britain and the United States could easily meet any threat from the Totalitarian Powers.

(2) That if the British Isles are conquered, the British fleet will be able to escape to other parts of the Empire such as Canada and Australia, and in collaboration with an augmented United States navy, retain naval domination in both the Atlantic and Pacific. In this event the strength of the United States navy might well be the deciding factor in preventing German conquest of most of the English-speaking world.

(33) That the British fleet might be captured, sunk or rendered ineffective in the war with Germany. In this event, experts said, the United States must be prepared to assume Great Britain's mantle as "ruler of the seas" by having the strongest possible navy. Under the new naval programme, it is believed, the United States will be able to meet any threat from Japan or from the combined German and Italian navies.

British Reassurances

Military leaders here are hopeful that either the first or at worst the second eventuality will result from the present war. They have been greatly reassured by the declaration of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, that the British fleet will never be surrendered or scuttled.

They realize, however, that it is a fact, and not merely a disturbing possibility, that the British fleet's present occupation in the war with Germany and Italy has rendered British influence in the Far East virtually ineffective, leaving to the United States the task of maintaining the status quo in the Orient.

These leaders are cognizant of Japan's aspirations in Greater East Asia and feel that if the United States is to protect the Philippines, scheduled to receive independence in 1946, as well as other American possessions in the Pacific, this country must be able to speak with the authority a big navy assures.

They also feel that if Japan obtains domination over the Dutch East Indies and other areas of the Far East, the position of the Hawaiian Islands will be less secure.

Fundamental Policy

The new naval policy takes cognizance of overseas United States territories by stating as its fundamental policy:

"To maintain the navy in strength and readiness to uphold national policies and interests and to guard the United States and its continental and overseas possessions."

The new policy is predicated on the development of three main bases for the fleet—one on each coast of continental United States, and the third in Hawaii.

Other major provisions of the new policy include:

(1) "To develop the navy to a maximum fighting strength and ability to control the sea in defence of the nation and its interests."

(2) "To make effectiveness in war the objective of all development and training."

(3) "To maintain the Marine Corps in such strength as to provide the requisite fleet marine force and detachments for other naval purposes."

(4) "To maintain and develop naval aviation as an integral part of the naval forces."

(5) "To locate shore activities in such geographical areas and construct them in such sites and in such manner as will promote security against air and other attacks."—United Press.

Earl of Athlone Sees President Roosevelt

Talks Expected to Extend Cooperation with U.S.

Hyde Park, N.Y., Oct. 20.

The Canadian Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, arrived at President Roosevelt's country estate here yesterday and immediately went into conference with the Chief Executive.

The talks between the Governor General and President Roosevelt this week-end are expected to extend present mutual understanding and co-operation between the United States and Canada.—United Press.

Life of Parliament

London, Oct. 19.

Regarding the Prime Minister's formal notice two days ago of his intention to introduce a Bill to extend duration of the present Parliament, it is understood the Government's intention is to extend the statutory term by one year and afterwards by whatever further periods may be necessary until the war is over.

During the last war, the life of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from five to eight years. A general election took place before the end or the term finally prescribed. That Parliament lasted from January 31, 1911 to November 25, 1918.—British Official Wireless.

Loss of 26 Ships In Convoy Denied

London, Oct. 20.

British officials last night denied German Radio reports alleging that 26 British ships had been sunk in one convoy.

British officials said this claim was tremendously higher than any losses suffered by any British convoy since the outbreak of the European War.—United Press.

British Cost of Living Rises

Increase of About One Per Cent. Registered By Labour Ministry

London, Oct. 19.

The Ministry of Labour states there has been a rise by two points in the cost of living figure as compared with that ruling at August 31.

On October 1, the index figure was 89 points above the July, 1914 level as against 87 points on August 31, the rise being equivalent to about one per cent.

For food alone the rise over the August level was higher by about two per cent. The rise in food costs, the Ministry states, was due mainly to increases in the price of eggs with some increase in fish prices and a regional rise in milk.—British Official Wireless.

Duke of Kent Tours Red Cross Stations

London, Oct. 19.

The Duke of Kent visited one of London's tube shelters on Thursday night during a tour of Red Cross stations. He went down to a a platform where hundreds of women and children had taken up positions for the night and talked to many shelterers, some of whom had been bombed out of their homes a few nights before. The Duke was loudly cheered as he went back to the escalator to return to his car.—British Official Wireless.

Auxiliary Patrol Vessel Sunk

London, Oct. 20.

The Admiralty announced yesterday that the Girl Mary, an auxiliary patrol vessel, was sunk as the result of "enemy action." There were some casualties, the announcement said. Tonnage of the vessel was not disclosed.—United Press.

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Improved Air Raid Shelters Planned

Constant Supervision of All Refuges Holding Over 500 Persons to Be Given

London, Oct. 19.

Steps in meeting the requirements of those who are forced to seek night refuge from Nazi attacks on civilian population by occupying public shelters, are being rapidly made by the Ministry concerned with this aspect of Blitzkreig problems.

The co-operation of the Minister of Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison, with the Minister of Health, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, has caused arrangements to be made whereby constant supervision will be provided in all public shelters accommodating more than 500 persons.

The delivery of wooden bunks will start tomorrow and it is expected that 1,000,000 will be delivered within a month, and a further 600,000 in a short time.—British Official Wireless

400 Reported Dead In Spanish Floods

Death Toll Expected to Increase as Waters Rise

Barcelona, Oct. 20.

The death toll in Gerona province floods was reported to have reached 400 yesterday.

Railway and communications lines were disrupted by raging waters, making it difficult to obtain accurate estimates of damage and casualties.

Torrential rains in the Pyrenees and foothills are swelling flood waters hourly and the death toll is expected to increase.—United Press.

More Cities Starting "War Weapons Weeks"

London, Oct. 19.

Following the lead of Norwich, whose 127,000 inhabitants raised £1,103,150 during its "war weapons week," and Coventry, which contributed £705,432, many cities and towns are planning similar drives according to the National Savings Committee.

Huddersfield aims high—£1,350,000 for three destroyers during the week ending November 30. Berwick-on-Tweed sets its mark at £450,000, the cost of one destroyer, for the week ending November 16. Hyde, Cousett and Llandudno hope to raise £20,000 between them. Shrewsbury, Skipton, Darlington, Northampton and Blackburn are among the other towns aiming at big figures.—British Official Wireless.

Gandhi Followers Make More Pacifist Speeches

Wardha, Oct. 20.

Making his third pacifist speech since he launched Mahatma K. Gandhi's individual civil disobedience campaign on Thursday, Vinoba, a humble member of Mr. Gandhi's seminary, addressed a gathering at the village of Shelu, ten miles from here, yesterday.

It was announced that Vinoba will address a further meeting today at another village ten miles from Wardha.—Reuter.

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Swedes Suffer Heavy War Casualties

4,001 Seamen Estimated Killed Since Outbreak

Stockholm, Oct. 20.

The Swedish Government announced last night that 4,001 Swedish seamen have lost their lives thus far in the European War.

The number of Swedish seamen known dead or missing thus far is more than twice the number killed in the entire four years of the Great War.

Seventy-five Swedish steamers have been mined or torpedoed, the Government announced. Their total tonnage was 157,000 tons, which is ten per cent. of the entire Swedish merchant fleet.

The announcement said another 200,000 tons of Swedish shipping was being held by belligerent prize courts.—United Press.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to the EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI, *and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."*

An Appreciation:

The Late Mr. L. A. Lyall

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I received two days ago a copy of the notice on the late Mr. Leonard A. Lyall, which appeared in your issue of September 11th. As I had known him for over 20 years, I hope you will not think me unreasonable if I say that I felt after reading it that the sketch you gave of his career might be supplemented to make it a little more adequate as an account of a man who had not only rendered valuable services to China, but had also done important work as a true representative of his own country.

First of all, I would make one correction. At the time when he left China, Mr. Lyall had already completed his translation of the "Chung Yung," and had moreover done a fair portion of his work on Mencius. It was his being occupied with this literary venture that finally decided him not to offer himself for the post of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, but to devote his time in retirement to the interpretation of Chinese thought. The result justified his sacrifice: his translation of Mencius will remain a literary achievement, though "The Sayings of Confucius" seems to be the more popular of his works. But the best piece of writing he did, is, in my opinion, the translation of "Yang Chu," printed in the 1939 September issue of the "T'ien Hsia Monthly." This was his last published work. Before that, he had also written a book on China, in which he gave a straightforward account of the China he had known. He did not hide or whitewash our faults or short-comings; he only gave also the reasons and circumstances that had contributed to their existence. The reader is told not only the truth, but the whole truth of what the author knew about the country and its people. It is not an all-comprehensive book, but it is full of understanding. All his writings were a labour of love. He wanted to do something in return for the country to which he had come to work but which he had learned to love.

Like Sir Robert Hart, Mr. Lyall, in doing his share of work in the building up of the Chinese Maritime Customs, always remembered that he was a servant of the Chinese Government and that China's interest must come above foreign obligations. Though, in this, he was only carrying on the tradition of his people, wherever they are employed in the services of other nations, he was nevertheless serving his own country in the best way that any motherland can ask of her loyal sons.

All greatness has to pay the price of being feared and envied. Britain cannot have escaped this common lot. In her case, however, the effects of such fear and jealousy have been offset to a great extent by the conduct of her representatives. Of these representatives, I have in mind two particular groups. The first of these groups is made up of the heads and officials of the big British firms. These men have wide, direct contact with the Chinese people, and they have, by their honest and fair dealings, created a name and prestige for the British nation as a whole that no fear or envy can ever shake. The second group is a smaller one. It consists of persons who either by the peculiar nature of their work or by native endowment or by both, have been able not only to inspire us with a respect done to a great nation, but also give us an insight into the nature and secret of this greatness. Of this second group, Mr. Lyall was a shining example. He had the opportunity rare for a foreigner, of reaching a very extensive and inclusive number of our people, and he won from all an esteem and a love that extended beyond him to the country he came from and all that country stands for. He gave as much as he took away.

And he did it, not by imitating or condescending to our ways,—a mistake some of our foreign guests were apt to make. None understood our manners and ways better than Mr. Lyall. But his knowledge only made him realize all the more the fact that a man can only be at his best when he is being himself. In other words, to win the esteem of the Chinese, he must be genuine English and not imitation Chinese. He treated his Chinese friends, colleagues and subordinates, not as he thought how the Chinese would like to be treated, but in the way he would treat his English friends and subordinates. He had trust in our innate sense for what is right and honourable even if it appears in a strange guise. That he was justified in his faith is borne out by his own words, which I quote from a letter he wrote in October 1938:

"I believe I have done some good in life, for I have succeeded in breaking down some barriers between different races. I do not think, except very seldom that I have made Englishmen more disliked."

Valuable as was all that he did, this part of his work in the promotion of common understanding between nations must be ranked the highest. If the world is ever to live in peace and harmony, the racial barriers must first come down, and we must all make ourselves less disliked. And whoever is instrumental in this noble pursuit is not only doing an important service to the nations concerned, he is also serving the universal cause of civilization.

K. C. K.

Hongkong, Oct. 12.

A.D.C. Season:

Value of the Black Suit

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Little did I think that a letter of mine asking for enlightenment (it was little more than that), would launch a spirited correspondence column controversy in the form of letters—some enlightening and others, shall we say, light entertainment.

But my last word is to take issue with you on the last paragraph of your leaderette which accuses me of inconsistency.

My black suit would net the War Fund a very small sum.

Now this war will, I hope, terminate some time in my few remaining years, when I hope to grace the A.D.C. shows with it again.

It has seen better days, and I've done my best to remove the mirror-like effect from the utility part of the nether garment with vinegar and other abrasives.

So you will understand that with all this care, like my old pipe, I've become attached to it.

For this reason, into the old oak chest it goes, to be brought out again only when an Anglo-U.S. Peace Commission arrives in Berlin (backed this time I hope with a fat army of occupation), always providing the moths have not done their worst and that there are no more proverbial friendly ants in the pants than at present repose there.

I cling to my idea because, after all, such a small renouncement (please note! MR. I. G. ANDERSON) is not intended as discourtesy to anyone, but is, shall we say, a symbol of respect for the enormous self-sacrifice and suffering being asked and freely given by our brothers and sisters at home.

And so, Sir, this is my last word: and may I conclude by offering you my thanks for your kindly tolerance and the courtesy of your valued columns.

IMMACULATE.

Shanghai, Oct. 20.

Czechoslovaks:

A Correction

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—You have been kind enough in publishing in your esteemed paper of to-day under the heading: "Letters to the Editor," page 11, our letter of October 18, 1940.

To-day we have the honour to ask you to publish kindly in your next issue the correct signatures and titles of our Committee's members which are bellow:

E.J. Stembera, Chairman — Major J. Stepan, Hon. Secretary

MAJOR J. STEPAN
Hon. Secretary
The Czechoslovak Circle

Shanghai, Oct. 20.

Associations Reply

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The undersigned committee of the Association of Czechoslovak Residents in China begs to ask you to publish the following points in order that truth be known re the letter published in your today's paper.

It was not announced that the concert to the benefit of St. Tichon's Orphanage is organised by the "Czechoslovak Association of China", which does not exist any more, but as advertised by newspapers, by the Association of Czechoslovak Residents in China. "This has been" duly registered with the authorities of the French Concession, even before the registration of the Czechoslovak Circle.

Our president Mr. Seba, could not have any dealings with the Czechoslovak Association of China, founded in 1933 and dissolved in 1936 as Mr. Seba has presented his credentials as Minister for Czechoslovakia to his Exellency President Lin Sen only on October 4, 1937.

The committee feels certain that the attack against the concert for the benefit of St. Tichon's Orphanage has misfired as the bookings increased considerably since this attack started.

MR. JAN SEBA,
President.
MR. JAN STRAKATY,
Vice-president.
MR. ALOIS SUCHOCHLEB,
Honorary Secretary.
ZVONIMIR CVITANIC,
Treasurer.
MR. EUGEN LEBENHARDT,
Controller.

Shanghai, Oct. 20.

Truculent Aviator:

A Story Scouted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—One appreciates the magnanimity of R. P. D.'s letter, but is he not taking the little tale too seriously? For one thing it is hardly likely that any British doctors or nurses would allow themselves to be offended by the ravings of a patient who had been "considerably shot up", or that any doctor, having settled a patient comfortably, would leave him with words which would be likely to upset him—even if he were a Nazi airman. It can also be questioned whether the religious opinions of a blood donor are marked on his contribution.

A few years ago people in Shanghai who had had measles were being asked to donate blood for the assistance of Chinese children during a measles epidemic. A number of Europeans were among those who offered their blood—but one did not hear of any Chinese doctor objecting on the grounds that the infusion of European blood would alter the constitution of a Chinese child. Does anyone object to vaccination because the lymph comes from a calf or even from a buffalo?—and what about all the animal gland extracts?—or the raw meat that is supposed to be good for the anæmic?

Is there no blood transfusion in Germany? Will some of our wounded prisoners return to us part Nazi? Much as we may dislike the Nazis, I don't think we will let that idea worry us. The "Aeroplane's" little story is good or not, as we take it.

COD LIVER OIL.

Shanghai, Oct. 20.

Skein Holders:

A Woman Strikes Back

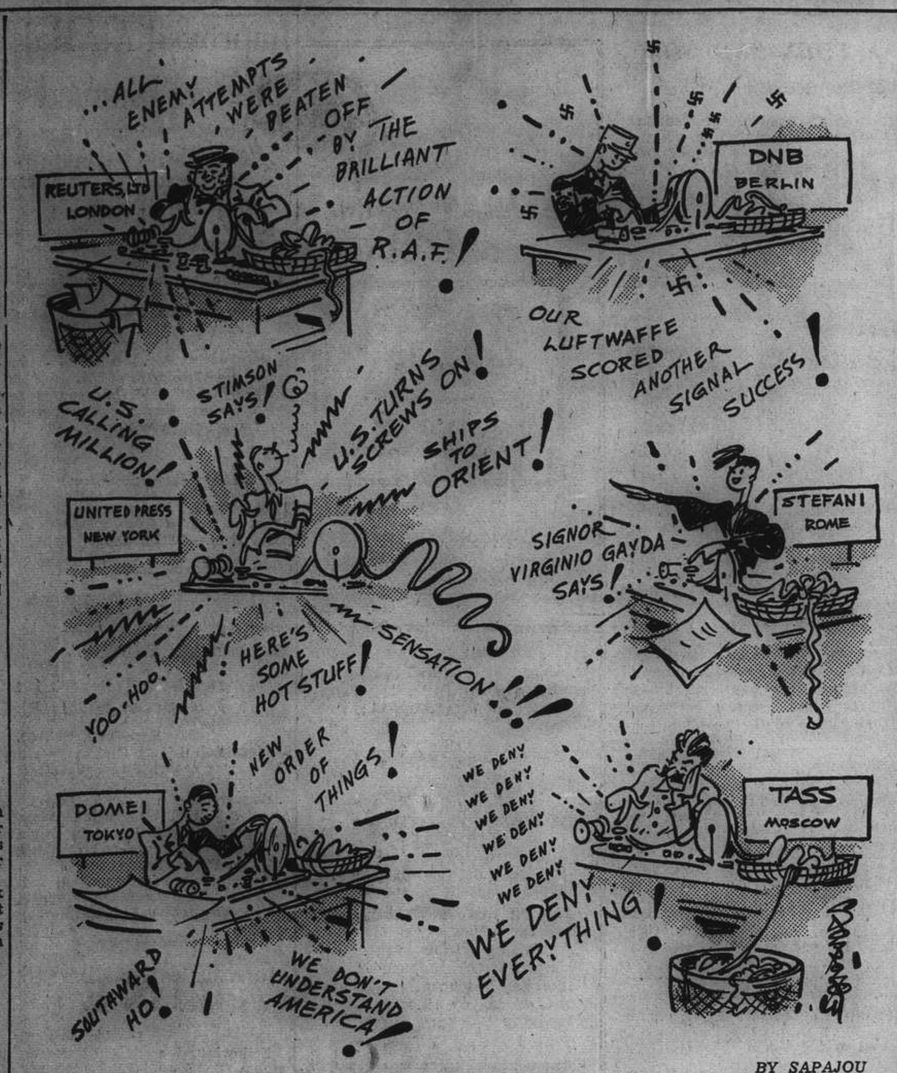
To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wish to tender my condolence to A SLAVE and the many other husbands who are tortured by their wives.

I wonder if these "wretched husbands" ever stop to think that perhaps the skein of wool is probably going into a garment for the husband or one of the "chips off the old block". Also human skein-bearing machines should realize that their wives do many a thing for them that they (wives) dislike intensely.

DIROTHY DOX

Shanghai, Oct. 20.



BY SAPAJOU

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To-day's Programme

11.30 Broadcast in Hindustani
12.00 Dance Music
12.45 News Bulletin in English
1.00 Light Music
1.30 News Bulletin in German
2.00 Czechoslovak Programme and News Bulletin
2.30 Dance Music
3.00 Woman and Home—Commentary on "This and That" by Mrs. Lester Arnold
4.00 Dance Music
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect
6.00 Polish Programme
6.30 Dance Music
7.00 French Programme, including "Actualites et Nouvelles"
7.45 News Bulletin in English
8.00 British Naval and Military Marches
8.30 "Farmyard Music"—A Brief Burlesque
8.45 "Victory at Trafalgar"—A Play in three scenes by E. and D. E. Hickey, specially adapted for broadcasting, with a cast including: Frank Barry, A. R. K. Cobb, J. E. Sitton, Brian R. Connell, the Rev. W. H. Hudspeth, Ernest Cousins, F. S. Gavin, Carol Arkwright, D. W. Mortlock, A. F. G. de S. Inwood, Bill Hunt, Jack Mills, Peter Pecaric and Robert Southerton.—Scene I: Nelson's Cabin in the "Victory" Sunday, Oct. 20th, 1805, at about seven o'clock in the morning. Scene 2: Same as Scene 1—3½ hours later. Scene 3: The Cockpit of the "Victory" at about half past three the same day.
9.30 Topical Talk
10.00 Dance Music, by Michael Goldstein and his Band, relayed from the Tower Night Club, Shanghai
10.30 Russian Programme
11.00 German Programme
11.30-12 Dance Music, relayed from the Tower Night Club

Foreign Language Broadcasts
6-7 p.m.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6.00 Polish	Spanish	Italian
6.30 Portuguese	Netherlands	Czech
THURSDAY	**FRIDAY**	**SATURDAY**
6.00 Polish	Italian	Spanish
6.30 Portuguese	Czech	Netherlands

SUNDAY 6-6.45 Hungarian

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12.00-1.00 Light music
1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15-2.00 Light music
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect)
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50-7.20 Light music
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert:

Chamber music and modern French melodies

Gabriel Fauré's Quartet op. 121; Songs by Henri Duparc. Gabriel Fauré Reynaldo Hahn and Maurice Ravel; Fauré's Sonata in A for the piano and violin op. 13.

8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière:

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At other hours of the day an English and Chinese programme of music and talks is transmitted from this Station.

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6.40 to 9.45	16 m. band	17.81 mc.	GSV
10.00 to 0.30	25 m. band	11.75 mc.	GSD
10.00 to 0.30	31 m. band	9.51 mc.	GSB

[illegible] on GSV—News Bulletin
9 p.m. on GSV—News Bulletin
Midnight on GSD and GSB—News Bulletin

Handsome Gift to R.A.F. From Prince Bernhard

40 Spitfires, 18 Bombers To Reinforce Squadrons

London, Oct. 19.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies, yesterday gave Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, a cheque to purchase 40 Spitfires and 18 bombers for the Royal Air Force.

Acknowledging the gift in a letter to Prince Bernhard, Lord Beaverbrook says: "Together our two nations will endure and together they will rejoice in victory over a mean and brutal tyranny, and that victory is brought nearer by the powerful fighters which you enable us to dispatch to squadrons. In doing so we will faithfully carry out the wish you express for naming the machines, which will go into battle bearing proudly the designations of Netherlands possessions."—Reuter.

Former Peiping Newsman To Edit U.S. Paper

Washington, Oct. 18.

Mr. Herbert Elliston, former "Manchester Guardian" correspondent in Peiping, has been appointed editor of the influential "Washington Post" in succession to Mr. Felix Morley, who becomes President of Haverford College.

Mr. Elliston, who was born in Yorkshire, is now a citizen of the United States.—Reuter.

London's Invincibility Stressed by Neutral

New York, Oct. 19.

"They can bomb London for months or years and there still will be a London and people living there," said Commander Leslie Stephens on his return here from London, where he has been on special duty. He told reporters that British reports of damage done by German planes and damage done by R.A.F. planes were accurate.—Reuter.

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LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtaining on Oct. 18, 1940. H.—Hongkew Market and shops in Hongkew District W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

BEEF	H.	W.	F.C.
Rib	1.60	2.00	1.75
Rump	2.00	2.20	1.75
Soup	1.00	1.20	1.00
Suet	0.80	1.20	0.70
MUTTON			
Chop	1.30	1.40	1.25
Gigot	1.40	1.40	1.30
PORK			
Lard	1.10	1.10	1.10
Leg	1.40	1.20	0.73
Cutlet	1.30	1.20	1.20
Should.	1.20	1.10	1.20
VEAL			
Cutlets	2.60	2.50	2.70
BUFFALO			
Rump	1.80	1.40	1.40
Soup	0.80	0.80	0.80
GOAT	—	1.60	1.60
PREPARED MEAT			
Bacon	1.70	2.00	1.60
Ham F.	1.40	1.70	2.20
Ham C.	1.80	1.60	1.44
S. pork	1.60	1.30	1.20
FISH			
Carp	—	0.70	1.00
,, live	1.10	1.20	1.10
Cod	0.75	0.80	0.80
Eel live	0.90	1.00	1.40
Manda.	1.60	1.40	1.30
Prawns	0.24	0.22	0.22
Salmon	0.90	0.80	—
Soles	0.75	0.70	0.70
W'hait	0.55	0.80	—
Yellow	0.50	0.60	0.50
SALTED FISH			
Herring	0.70	0.50	0.60
Ribbon	0.60	0.60	0.55
Salmon	0.90	0.80	0.80
POULTRY AND EGGS			
Chick.	1.50	1.30	1.50
Duck	3.00	3.50	3.00
Eggs	1.40	1.30	1.56
FRUIT			
Apples	0.35	0.40	0.30
Bananas	0.35	0.35	0.35
Lemons	0.70	0.65	0.60
Oranges	—	0.70	0.35
,, Imp.	6.00	6.00	4.80
Pears	0.40	0.50	0.40

VEGETABLES	H.	W.	F.C.
B'hoot	—	1.20	—
Beans F.	0.20	0.30	0.20
B'troot	0.08	0.15	0.10
C'bag (1)	0.12	0.15	0.15
,, F	0.12	0.20	0.15
,, S	0.15	0.18	0.16
Carrots	0.16	0.40	0.40
Onions	0.12	0.15	0.12
Potatoes	0.15	0.18	0.18
,, S	0.15	0.15	0.10
Spinach	0.25	0.20	0.20
To'toes	0.20	0.20	0.20
Turnips	0.15	0.15	0.12
GROCERY			
Coffee	2.40	2.00	2.80
Flour A.	0.48	0.45	0.46
Flour C.	0.44	0.40	0.37
M'roni	0.85	0.75	0.80
Noodles	0.33	0.32	0.34
Salt T	0.30	0.28	0.20
Sal	0.18	0.22	0.18
Sugar T	0.80	0.85	0.85
Sugar H.	0.60	0.65	0.58
Tea	3.50	3.15	3.00
OIL AND BEAN CURD			
Bean	0.20	0.20	0.14
Salad	0.73	1.30	0.84
Soya	0.73	0.92	0.86
MILK, BUTTER AND BREAD			
Milk, A.	1.00	0.95	—
Milk, A.	0.90	0.90	0.80
Milk, B	0.58	0.56	—
Milk	2.20	2.65	1.80
Butter	7.00	6.60	6.80
M'arine	1.75	1.70	1.70
Bread F	0.41	0.41	0.41
SOAPS			
Toilet	0.30	0.45	0.43
Wash	0.30	0.46	0.34
RICE			
K'mee	0.48	0.44	0.48
For'in	0.41	0.39	0.38
COAL AND FUEL			
Anthrac.	240	240	232
Kitchen	190	198	220
Briqut	7.00	7.20	7.00
Char.	..	30.	30. 20.
Wood	0.50	0.50	0.60
Kere'ne	0.85	0.85	0.88

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF OCTOBER 21, 1870

A correspondent at Ningpo remarks on a new Orler in Council at the Customs, requiring members of the outdoor staff to salute in military style the indoor officials; and that two of the former have already been reprimanded for neglecting to fulfil this order. We observe that M. Le Soullier of the French Circus Company, is rearing his canvas structure, and that the arrangements of the interior are in a forward state. The place is comfortably and substantially galleried. The pole of the tent will be, with its flag staff 51 feet high.

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Hat and umbrella stand, blackwood flower stand, side table, stools, curio stands, walnut stained folding table, flat top desks, revolving chairs, book cases, velvet covered double spring drawing room suite, library table, curio cabinet glass shelves, Peking and Tientsin carpets, hearth rugs, leather covered teakwood Chinese varnished dining room furniture complete, tapestry covered couch and easy chairs, centre tables, gilt framed mirrors, pictures, wall clocks, chenelle curtains, modern style walnut stained bedroom furnitures, simmons single and double iron bedstead with bedding, eiderdown quilts, pillows, mosquito net, leather hand bag, trunks, old Chinese porcelain, bronze, ivory, jade, curio, good E.P. glass and crockery and finely cut glass and sundries.

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1 Crystal wine glasses 108 pcs. in cabinet
1 Heavy carved ivory inlaid blackwood library table
2 Large Italian and French bronze statues
1 Steel file cabinet, 1 Large bronze pagoda
1 "Rekreator" exercise machine with ¼ motor
1 Set 105 American yellow glass dinner plate

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THE NELSON SPIRIT

"He appears," wrote the man who was subsequently to become King William IV, "to be the merest boy of a captain I ever beheld! and his dress was worthy of attention. He had on a full-laced uniform; his lank unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian tail of extraordinary length; the old-fashioned flaps of his waistcoat added to the general quaintness of the figure, and produced an appearance which particularly attracted my notice; for I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who he was or what he came about. My doubts were, however, removed when Lord Hood introduced me to him. There was something irresistibly pleasing in his address when speaking on professional subjects, that showed he was not a common being."

The "merest boy of a captain" was in fact a post captain at the age of twenty, and was awaiting promotion to flag rank which in those days came with seniority. He was Nelson who on this day in 1805 won that victory at Trafalgar which finally destroyed Napoleon's dream of invading Great Britain, and which ultimately paved the way for his complete defeat years later. He was the man who in the five-hour battle broke the allied French and Spanish navies, and gave Great Britain more than a century's command of the seas. Seven years before he had fought the battle of the Nile dispelling Napoleon's ambitions for the conquest of Egypt.

It is interesting when studying what sort of man this Nelson was to go back to the time when at the age of about sixteen years, when he was returning from the East Indies stricken in health, a trip which he made labouring under great depression. "After a long and gloomy reverie in which I almost wished myself overboard, a sudden glow of patriotism was kindled within me, and presented my king and country as my patron. My mind exulted in the idea. 'Well then,' I exclaimed, 'I will be a hero and confiding in Providence I will brave every danger.' " He frequently spoke to his friends of the "radiant orb" which from that hour hung ever before him and "urged him onward to renown." It is well in such days as these to recall what manner of man was this naval genius, a fighter of battles belonging to the race of Pyrrhus and the Prince of Condé, and especially to remember that selfless devotion to his King and country which animated Nelson throughout the whole of his life. It was no mere whim of an immature boy which set Nelson on the road to his glorious end, but the realization of duty by a mind remarkably mature for his years.

It is of little use in days such as these to dwell overmuch on past victories, when such important ones have to be gained in the future, but reference to the man who died in a manner so splendidly in keeping with his life is permissible. The story of this war as far as it has gone, has shown that the spirit which animated Nelson, still dwells in the British Navy, which in its various actions has shown itself imbued with the Nelson tradition. In an arm of which he could not even have dreamt,—the R.A.F.,—the same glorious bravery is being demonstrated. The army is not one whit behind them, and lastly the civilian population of Great Britain is as clearly proving, as it proved 135 years ago, possession of that dogged determination to carry on against all odds until victory is achieved. They all are showing that the heart of the British Empire is as sound now as it was then, and in these days of bitter struggle the manner in which the nation is carrying on, makes a Briton as proud of being British as he was in those great days at the beginning of last century. It all arises from the devotion and loyalty of free men, firmly determined that that freedom shall not be taken away from them, as contrasted with the brutish, unthinking servility with which they are opposed. And so long as the Nelson spirit animates the British people, so long as they are prepared to do and dare all, as the great naval command was, to face odds and take risks where such are justifiable, there can be no fear of defeat. There never has been since this war commenced for early reverses have failed to weaken the *moral* of Nelson's nationals, but rather have succeeded in strengthening that spirit of resistance which in time will surmount all obstacles, and bring peace again to Europe as it did well over a century ago.

GATHERING STRENGTH

The review of the year by a British military commentator which was published in yesterday's issue is an interesting survey of all that has been going on, and presents explanations of some of Germany's actions in an entirely new light. Most interesting was the reason he gave for the indiscriminate bombing of Britain and particularly London. Foiled in their attempts to do damage of military importance, the Germans, he said, attacked the metropolis with the avowed intention of stampeding the Londoners into bringing pressure upon the Government to sue for peace. That up to the present has succeeded as little as the attacks on military objectives, and the fact emerges that, once the Germans have formed an idea, they cannot get rid of it even when its failure is apparent. It had always been the German view that the aeroplane as a means of spoiling the *moral* of people against whom it is sent is the war weapon *par excellence*. The experience of Madrid during the Spanish Civil War, and the failure of the Japanese to force Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to seek peace by the continued destructive bombing of Chungking still mean little or nothing to the Germans.

The fact is, as history has already shown, that while the aeroplane is a most important weapon of war, as it was used in the campaigns against Poland and the Allies in France, its uses are strictly limited, and while it can carry death and destruction far beyond an enemy's borders, while it can slay civilian men, women and children, as a psychological instrument it fails. It does not inspire fear, but rather a fierce indignation and a determination that the struggle shall be continued to the bitter end—bitter for Germany. As the commentator points out every air-raid on London, as in the last war, sent up the recruiting returns and stiffened the resolution of the people as a whole. That is clearly borne out in the many letters which have been published in these columns from people in Britain giving details of their experiences, and stating with unanimity that the German air-raids are not producing the effect that the enemy would like them to.

There are indications in recent cables that Germany is bent on intensifying these raids still clinging to the belief that it is possible to weaken British *moral*, giving proof of that type of one track mind which cannot discard a belief, even though it has been shown to be erroneous. At the same time it needs to be remembered that the air defence of Britain is not by any means passive. Not only are enemy formations broken up time and time again, but the R.A.F. is carrying widespread destruction, be it noted of military objectives, into the very heart of Germany. The industrial area in the north-west of that country has been subjected to an enormous hammering, which reports from neutral countries state, is having a very definite effect upon its productive capacity. There is hardly a part of the whole of the Reich which cannot now be reached, and, as the production of more and more machines makes it possible, even greater damage will be inflicted upon the enemy.

That the commentator states is now only a question of months. Aeroplane production under the stimulating influence of Lord Beaverbrook is proceeding at a much greater rate than ever before and the overtaking of German production and the creation of a superior British air force,—superior in numbers as it now is in personnel,—will be the forerunner of that time when the much desired counterattack will become a possibility. Thus there is to be found in Great Britain a degree of confidence, as distinct from complacency which neutral observers find so encouraging. It arises from the knowledge that the people can and will endure all the enemy may seek to do to them, working patiently but energetically to create that superiority of war material with which to enter the next phase of the war,—the struggle for victory. It would be idle to assume that that phase as yet has been reached, but the time is approaching when it will be, and once Britain has secured command of the air, which nothing that Germany can do with her aeroplanes can hope to prevent, the time will have come when Germany will realize that the easy victory which she hoped to win will have been changed into the certainty of defeat.

How London Takes it

British newspapers take a long time to reach the Far East nowadays and it is consequently impossible at present to read British accounts of Londoners' reactions to the air-raids, though the reports by cable are interesting enough. Molly Panter-Downes cabling an article to the "New Yorker," deals with the first raids over east London and the picture she presents is a remarkable one:

> The damage of the most severe night raid was confined to that part of Pepys' London where the crooked, mazy lanes are dotted with blue plaques announcing the site of such-and-such a building which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. After a good deal of cov hesitation, the censors revealed the fact that the affected area was Cripplegate, where a potential Great Fire of 1940 was put under control by the prompt action of the fire services. Strangely enough, the fire station, just a street's width away from where one of the bombs fell, was the only building in the block in which no windows were broken. The rest of the houses were a mass of staring desolation. For a couple of blocks, what had been office buildings were blackened shells inside which one could get glimpses of charred wreckage. If the bombs had fallen in the daytime, the casualties in this closely packed area would have been tragic.
>
> By midweek, the work of reconstruction was already going ahead. Men were running up scaffolding around the damaged buildings, hurrying to and fro, like ants in a heap which someone had just kicked apart. What had been an ill wind for many people had blown good to the glaziers, from whose vans, backed against the pavement, hundreds of square feet of glass were being lifted out of straw packing. The danger from falling glass and odd bits of masonry was still considerable, and police barricaded the surrounding streets to anyone who couldn't show a pass or prove legitimate business there. Opposite St. Giles, the church where Milton is buried, the front had been blown out of a dark and Dickensian little eating house, and two men in bartenders' aprons sat together discussing events among the broken mahogany hatracks and scattered spittoons. A notice tacked up outside announced business as usual. Around the corner, in Aldersgate, a sign in front of a delicatessen shop which had suffered the same fate proclaimed cheerfully, "We are wide open." It was doing a good trade among customers who did not seem to be moved by the fact that they could leave by the conventional door or through the space where the window had been.

The picture of the repair work being proceeded with as quickly as possible has probably changed somewhat since the first raids, for the damage has been more widespread than it then was, but there is still plenty of evidence that streets are quickly cleared of debris so that the ordinary processes of a great city can continue with the least interruption. London is carrying on still as it was at the end of August. Its people are not being stampeded, and, though the destruction may be imposing, the Germans have failed in their attempt to break the *moral* of the people.

Italian Propaganda

The lengths to which enemy propagandists will go to deceive their own people is clearly demonstrated by the Italian press which is now trying to tell its readers how complete will be the British rout when the time comes for the blow to be delivered. These stories are bolstered up by the claim that, on the sea and in the air, Italy has complete domination of the Mediterranean, a most singular statement considering that H.M.S. Ajax only last week was patrolling those waters alone, and was able to dispose of three Italian destroyers. To put it mildly these yarns are "perhaps a little exaggerated." Again with regard to the air British machines are carrying out three raids to the Italians' one, and, what is more, pressing them home effectively. Even with the short distances the enemy have to travel in order to bomb Malta they have not yet succeeded in reducing that base, though they boasted that that would not take very long. Instead the port still functions. The fact of the matter is that command of sea and air in the Mediterranean still has to be fought for. On the sea the Italians are showing no real inclination to match their strength with the British fleet, either remaining under the protection of their land fortifications, or proceeding to sea well away from the British, and relying upon the speed for which their vessels were built to keep them out of harm's way. Even the long expected offensive against Egypt still holds fire though weather conditions have for some time been favourable to such an operation. The result has been that the British army in Egypt has been very substantially reinforced, and the big disparity between the strengths of the two opponents has been very considerably reduced. Marshal Graziani may very well be awaiting further developments in the Balkans as being calculated to add strength to his position, but the fact still remains that he is showing no very great desire to rush things, probably realizing that unless Italy can obtain control of the Mediterranean the maintenance of his forces in Egypt must at all times remain somewhat precarious. The fact of the matter is that Italy has done surprisingly little in this war up to the present save to make absurd claims on paper for the edification of the people who have no means whatever of ascertaining the truth. The Italians are committing the most grievous mistake that can ever be made in times of war, that of underestimating the enemy, and they will find when the time comes that such a mistake may have very disastrous effects upon the people their government is so sadly misleading.

MEDICINE THEN AND NOW

Stirring of the Social Conscience

In 1935 the New York Academy of Medicine inaugurated an annual course of lectures for the laity. Six delivered in the last course by Drs. Walter C. Alvarez, Sanford V. Larkey, Cecil K. Drinker, Charles Gordon Heyd, R. G. Hoskins and Karl A. Menninger have been gathered in an attractively printed volume which the Columbia University Press issues under the title "The March of Medicine." Though these lectures deal with such diverse topics as "From Folkways to Modern Medicine," "Health in Elizabethan England," "Not So Long Ago" (a study of the Drinker family), "The Romance of Modern Surgery," "The Story of Insanity" and "The Cinderella of Medicine" (psychiatry), they hang together astonishingly well, and this because each lecturer took care to place his subject against a historical background. All the contributors, says the New York "Times," write with an urbanity that warms the heart of the reader. Nearly all take their fling at quackery and folk medicine.

Dr. Alvarez speaks of that remarkable impostor, Elisha Perkins, an American, who treated every disease under the sun in the eighteenth century with two little magnets which he called tractors. Washington was so impressed that he bought a pair. Perkins was exposed in England by Dr. Haygarth. That distinguished practitioner obtained remarkable results with tractors that looked like Perkins's. When Haygarth cut his tractors apart and showed that they were only wood. Perkins left for home. No pedant is Dr. Alvarez. "A scientific physician today uses gladly any drug and any method of healing that he hears of that was ever found really useful by any one anywhere," he states. The shelves of the drug store bear him out. Look at the labels: Castor oil, senna, oxgall, aloes and opium, jalap, cascara—the list is endless.

Dr. Larkey, in a delightful lecture on "Health in Elizabethan England," rounds out Dr. Alvarez's picture. Elizabethans were told to exercise. In fact, the instructions read much as their counterparts do today. Setting-up exercises with dumb-bells were recommended, and football and tennis. So was "vociferation," a fancy name for singing. A certain Thomas Elyot advises a patient to "speak with as bass a voice as he can and, walking, begin to sing louder and louder, but still in a bass voice, and to take no heed of sweet tune of harmony." This was supposed to open the pores and expel superfluous humours. Though Elyot was no physician, he was generally regarded as an authority.

Sore Trial of the Black Plague

The merry England of Queen Elizabeth did remarkably well, considering the backward state of science and medicine. Dr. Larkey says that there was a stirring of the social conscience, for beadles were instructed to report to the almoner cases of illness that they saw on their walks. The Black Death was a sore trial. Physicians knew that the disease was contagious, but the public looked upon it as a visitation from on high. Very properly, municipal authorities isolated infected regions. Medicine, fuel, food and other necessities were given to the poor. Later physicians were hired to treat plague patients gratis. There was even a rule that bedding, clothing and the personal belongings of victims were to be burned. Sound as the measures were, the plague had to run its course for the simple reason that no one knew anything about bacteria and their transmission by rats and fleas.

Even more intimate than Dr. Larkey's account of Elizabethan days is Dr. Drinker's picture of his great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth Drinker, and the medical Philadelphia in which she lived during the eighteenth century. Philadelphia must have stunk to heaven during the period when Elizabeth kept her diary. In 1703 "butchers were admonished to cease killing animals in the streets and leaving dung and 'gargdish' to accumulate." Pigs wandered about the town and lived on what they could pick up. Even by 1809 sewers were few, and those which had been privately laid could be used only by paying a fee. Everywhere there were cess-pools. The Drinker cesspool was cleaned in 1779 for the first time in 44 years. Bathing was not only difficult but regarded as harmful. Flies and mosquitoes swarmed in summer. No member of the Drinker family escaped malaria.

When Hannah Broom was hired by the Drinkers as a servant she was thoroughly deloused—"an ugly piece of work" in Elizabeth's language. Sam Lewis, "a little boy from Sleepy Creek," was "basted with brimstone" before he was hired. Dr. Drinker comments that "sulphur ointment would be used today," so that his ancestors knew what they were about.

"The March of Medicine" is a good deal more than its title indicates. It is a popular social history of America during the last 100 years as well as a remarkably interesting account of the progress of medicine and surgery.

IN PARENTHESIS

With U.S. Reporters

A MUCH-married man indeed must be Enos Throop who gets two brides in this one head in Sunday's New York "Journal and American":

BARBARA WILLIAMS BRIDE OF ENOS THROOP

Wed at Far Rockaway; Virginia Bulkeley married to Enos Throop.

A Columbus (O.) "Dispatch" printer must have had his mind on putting out the fire in Europe when he garbled a headline as follows:

HITLER AND MUSSOLINI ARRIVE IN OLD MUNICH WITH NAPOLEONIC PUMP

A little more than truthful, apparently, was this classified ad in the Athens (Ga.) "Banner-Herald":

> "For Rent—Three nice unfurnished room apartment; first floor. Good place to keep cow, chickens or hogs. 190 Wayburn."

A head that made the managing editor of the Ogden (Utah) "Standard-Examiner" stand on his head and call for highballs all round:

ENGLAND NEEDS INCLUDE ANTI-TANK GUNS, GINS AND PLANES

With only 20 minutes to make his edition, a reporter for the Bronx "Home News," New York, rushed breathlessly into the Wadsworth Avenue police station and asked the desk lieutenant to give him the story on a suicide.

Not recognizing the newspaperman, the lieutenant demanded his credentials. The reporter obediently fumbled for his wallet, but his face paled when he fingered an empty pocket.

"Holy mackerel," he stammered, "I, I, I must have left my police card home."

"Sorry," the lieutenant snapped, "no credentials, no story."

Despite his impassioned pleas, the reporter couldn't get to first base. He stalked out of the precinct in high dudgeon, with each minute falling like a bomb into eternity.

The situation called for a miracle and he provided what will pass for one. Before the lieutenant had a chance to return to his work, he was again confronted by the reporter, his face a glow this time with a look of triumph.

"I guess this will do," he declared, as he held up the door he had just unhinged from his car, and pointed to the painted inscription: Bronx "Home News."

A large hunk of white space in the Burkburnett (Tex.) "Star" was graced only by this legend at the centre:

"This space belongs to Henry Grace, who went off to Iowa Park with the copy in his pocket."

From the report of a student in the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, on the editorial content of typical country weeklies:

"Such trivia as wedding anniversaries and dislocated hips are more significant in a small town than in a large city and thus are treated at some length."

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Mobilizing British Man-Power For the Work Front

Industry and Organized Labour Rally to Vital Task of Supplying War Necessities

THIS total war affects every British citizen and the Coalition Government is tackling with energy and success the problem of ensuring that every citizen is fully employed where he or she can best contribute to victory.

The whole of the male population between eighteen and forty-one is now liable to military service. By the end of July more than four million men registered under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act.

But it is recognized that specialist workers are often more valuable in their jobs than in the army. So a schedule of reserved occupation has prevented indiscriminate enlistment to the detriment of industrial production. Even many men already enlisted—enough men to form two divisions—have been released from the armed forces to work in industry.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the highly mechanized modern army calls for more than a mere sprinkling of technicians in its ranks. The Service departments have already taken steps to ensure that full and proper use is made of the industrial skill of engineers and other technicians in the forces.

The armed forces are assured of all the recruits they need, while industry, which equips and sustains the forces has been protected at the same time. The man-power problem of a nation at war has to approximate as nearly as possible to a situation in which no transfer of workers or members of the armed forces to other duties could further increase the total effective national effort.

Distribution of Labour

Successful distribution of labour needs four steps: first, the setting-up of an organization charged with the responsibility for distribution; second, placing the right man in the right place; third, increasing the supply of labour available for war production, and fourth, increasing the volume of labour in production.

For the armed forces, Britain developed an elaborate but efficient technique of compulsory and progressive calling-up, the pace of enlistment being governed by the equipment and training facilities available.

In mobilizing industrial man-power, the process could not be so rapid. It involved revolutionary reorganization. It is true that at the beginning of the current year the quantity had far exceeded the production capacity of the closing period of the last war with less improvisation and less labour wastage, due to improved production methods developed during the last two decades.

No Time To Lose

But so had Germany. For that reason early in January Mr. Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty affirmed that "there is not a week, not a day, nor an hour to be lost," and declared that a million women alone would be required for industry. In May Parliament passed the Emergency Powers Act which gave the Government complete control over persons and property.

About twenty-two million people in Britain were employed when the war broke out. Over two-thirds of the country's adult population are wage-earners and it is they who must, in the main, man our forces as well as our factories.

The number of unemployed has fallen to less than a million, and the unemployed are fast ceasing to be a source of additional labour. The man-power that war industries need must therefore be sought in the unoccupied population and those employed in less essential work. We begin now where we left in 1918. Then five million men and women were engaged on Government work in war industries—arms, munitions, equipment, clothing and food for the forces.

Huge Labour Needs

In the last twenty years the division of labour on a craft basis has declined in importance. Also mass production has diminished the proportion of skill required, and the endless belt is linking together unskilled, semi-skilled and even skilled hands.

In this mechanized war seven to nine million workers will be needed to man the war industries, in addition to another ten to twelve millions for essential civilian industries, transport, distributive and export trades.

These great numbers are being found by turning the bulk of those engaged in non-essential occupations into industrial workers. The three million single women, widows and wives at present unoccupied in industry will also be drawn upon to supply labour for work of wartime value.

The recruitment and training of this vast force is proceeding along with the expansion of war industries. The more enlightened employers are not waiting for orders from the Government. They are helping it by bringing in workers from outside, training them and putting them to work.

And if labour exactly answering their requirements is not forthcoming they are working with substitute labour of less skill or experience or of less suitable sex or age and adjusting their process accordingly rather than hold up production.

Employers and Employees

A Labour Supply Board has been established to ensure the fullest use of man-power. It is working in closest co-operation with the trade unions and the employers' organizations both nationally and locally. The main machinery is the employment exchange service directed by the divisional controllers. The large corps of National Service Officers have power to require persons to undertake work of national importance.

In engineering, building and civil engineering contracting, the man-power and woman-power of the country, skilled and unskilled alike, are being used to the best advantage. Measures have been taken to conserve and augment the supply of labour available for two other vital industries—coal-mining and agriculture.

By the revision of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations, the Minister of Labour has another agency for inducing changes of occupation. With compulsion available if needed, Mr. Bevin is preserving the useful method of voluntary redistribution of labour.

The men and women manning the factories, farms and mines are now submitting to long hours and arduous duties and doing this gladly for their country. They willingly stand a strain which the underpaid and regimented labour of many continental nations would not and could not stand.

Die-hard employers who once criticized organized labour now see organized labour saving Britain. The members of the trade unions are filling the factories and the forces.

In return they bargain freely for higher pay, with two important prohibitions, essential for continued production. They must not strike in disputes but must accept arbitration, and they are no longer at liberty to change their jobs at will.

The allocation of raw materials for industries is so planned as drastically to cut down civilian consumption to the level required to make sure of an ever-increasing flow of economic resources into war production.

Protecting Conditions

When work becomes more arduous, rest and welfare conditions must be the more carefully applied. Adequate rest periods are necessary, even on urgent priority work, if output is to be maintained at the highest level. The administration of the factory law has now been taken over by the Ministry of Labour from the Home Office. To avoid fatigue, provisions are being made for frequent rest periods; two or three shifts a day are worked wherever practicable, and production is reorganized so as to ensure an early restoration of a weekly day of rest. Plans for billeting and the communal feeding of people transferred to new industrial centres are being put into operation.

While the labour force is an essential element in the production programme, it is on the management that the responsibility for the output ultimately falls. The National Service Register containing a list of production engineers and other technicians with special qualifications and experience is being freely used for staffing factories of which either the area or hours of work are extended. The production managers on whom the successful utilisation of labour so largely depends are not failing the nation.

"No idle moment" has become the motto of British workers. We staggered the world with our powers of resilience, adaptability and endurance between 1914 and 1918. This time we are doing even better, through better organization. We are a nation at work to win the war.

Pawned Gold Wanted by Tokyo Government

Owners Urged to Sell Articles

Tokyo, Oct. 19.

Owners of gold articles pledged in Tokyo's pawnshops will be urged by the pawnshop owners to sell these articles to the Government in line with the national policy of building up a gold reserve, the local press announced today.

About 1,600 of Tokyo's pawnshop owners held a meeting recently and discussed how they would dispose of the gold articles deposited in their shops, which are said to amount to a large sum. They agreed to advise the owners to sell the articles to the Government, and received permission to do so from their prefectural authorities.

Upon the consent of the owners, the articles will be sold to the Government after their gold content has been appraised by the Coinage Bureau. The money received in payment will be handed to the owners, minus the sum lent them by the pawnshops.—Havas.

U.S. Embassy Not Leaving London

London, Oct. 20.

The United States Embassy last night denied reports that that the Embassy planned to evacuate London.

An Embassy spokesman described the reports as "entirely false." He said the Embassy would continue to operate as usual in the British capital.—United Press.

Japan-Batavia Talks Explained

Only Normal Oil Supply Being Discussed

Washington, Oct. 20.

Officials of the Netherlands Legation here yesterday said they understand current Japanese negotiations in Batavia are merely for the continuance of Japan's normal oil supply from the Dutch East Indies.

They denied a report that an agreement has been reached to furnish 40 per cent. of Japan's oil needs for the next six months from the Dutch Indies.—United Press.

General Wu Te-chen to Visit Bangkok

Bangkok, Oct. 20.

General Wu Te-chen, Minister of Overseas Affairs of the Chungking régime, will visit Bangkok and Singapore early in November, according to authentic sources.

The object of his tour is said to be to visit Chinese overseas merchants in various places in the South Seas areas to raise funds for Chungking's war of resistance. However, he is also said to have another motive which is to prompt more interest and support in the Chungking Kuomintang.—Domei.

A.A. Gunners Get Their Bomber

Members of an A.A. gun crew inspecting the remains of a Nazi bomber which they brought down with their first shot in one of the recent raids on London. The bomber damaged some houses when it crashed.

How Britain's Navy Does the World's Biggest Job

Patrol, Convoy, Blockade And Battle Are Everyday Tasks of the Fleet

By Ramsay Muir, Litt.D.

THE British Navy is known as "the Silent Service," because it never boasts or even talks about the work it is doing. Consequently even British people, and still more people in other countries, often have no notion of the magnitude of the tasks which fall upon the Navy.

Here is a picture of the Navy's job.

The Navy's first duty is to guard Britain against the possibility of invasion. That possibility has been greatly increased, during the last few months, by the fact that Germany now controls the whole coast-line of Europe from the North Cape to Spain.

The Navy must be always ready, in the North Sea and in the English Channel (for invasion might now be attempted from the north coast of France), to have an adequate force to attack and destroy any armada of transports carrying an invading army. In this task it is aided by minefields along the British coast, which the Navy itself has laid, and through which it alone knows the secret channels.

The Navy's second duty is to counter the enemy's attempts to starve us out by sinking ships bringing us necessary supplies. For this purpose it has three difficult tasks to perform, in which it is greatly helped by the Air Force.

It has to hunt down submarines and destroy them.

It has to sweep up mines laid, without warning, by the enemy—a very dangerous job, chiefly performed by trawlers.

And it has to convoy large numbers of ships coming from overseas, a task which involves the employment of a large number of cruisers and destroyers, always ready to deal both with submarines and with hostile aircraft.

The Blockade

The third great job of the Navy is to maintain a blockade of enemy territory, to prevent supplies from overseas reaching him. This task has been made very much more difficult by the collapse of France, for the length of coast-line to be watched has been greatly extended, and the French fleet is no longer available to help in the task.

In the fourth place, the Navy has to control not only the Atlantic water and the coasts of Britain, but the whole of the Mediterranean Sea, where it has to deal with the Italian Navy. This task also has been made much heavier by the collapse of France.

For until that tragedy happened the French fleet was responsible for the western Mediterranean, the British fleet mainly for the eastern Mediterranean, where the vital passage of the Suez Canal, together with Egypt, Palestine and the important pipeline that brings the oil-supplies of Irak down to the sea at Haifa had to be defended.

The French Fleet

With incredible skill and daring, the Navy has already ensured, without any loss to itself, that the greater part of the French fleet is either brought under its own control, or made unusable.

Nobody can reasonably deny that the painful and tragic measures which it had to take for this purpose were fully justified. If the French fleet had passed into German hands not only Britain but the freedom of the world would have been gravely imperilled.

But the responsibilities of the Navy are not limited to European waters, though they are naturally heaviest there so long as the war lasts. They extend all over the world. The Navy has to protect the communications between the members of the widely scattered British Empire. It has had to ensure the safe passage of armies from Australia, New Zealand and India, past the Italian submarines in the Red Sea, to Palestine and Egypt, which they are defending, and of armies from Canada, Australia and New Zealand to Britain, where they will help in the defence of the heart of the Empire and make ready for an attack upon the territories controlled by the enemy.

This has been done without the loss of a man. It has to defend India, which is safe by land, but exposed to attack by sea. It has to uphold British interests in the Far East from the base at Singapore. It has to watch that part of the French fleet which is in the West Indies, and which carries a number of American aeroplanes that the Germans would like to get hold of.

Ready to Meet Raiders

It has to be ready to meet enemy raiders in any part of the ocean—it was on the coast of South America that the German pocket-battleship Graf Spee was tackled and defeated, with amazing gallantry, by three cruisers.

When you reflect upon the range and variety of their responsibilities, you must realize that the safety of Britain, the existence of the British Empire, and the survival of liberty in the world, depend to a very great extent upon the British Navy.

If it were to fail in its tasks, darkness would fall upon the world.

All these tasks are performed silently, efficiently and with a courage and resourcefulness for which no admiration and no gratitude can be too high. For three hundred years the British Navy has been the main pillar of freedom and justice throughout the world. It is still performing that Atlas-like task. It will not fail; for it is still inspired by the traditions of Drake, of Howe and of Nelson.

Not the British only, but all the peoples of the world who love liberty and justice, might justly say "Thank God for the British Navy."

Spitfire Pilot Saved By German's Attack

Flier Changes Mind After Preparing to Bale Out

London, Oct. 19.

A Messerschmitt pilot's attack on a damaged Spitfire saved a British aircraft from destruction and probably also saved the Spitfire pilot's life, it was revealed today.

The Air Ministry News Service tells how half in and half out of his cockpit, the Spitfire pilot changed his mind about jumping by parachute when he saw a Messerschmitt 109 attacking him after his Spitfire had been hit in combat with a bomber. He sat down again and turned his crippled machine into the enemy. The German fled and the Spitfire landed with the pilot unhurt.

The British pilot had been separated from his squadron in a fight with Messerschmitts and had gone off and destroyed a Dornier—17 bomber. As the German went down in flames the Spitfire pilot felt a blow behind him and found his hood and mirror shattered.

"I decided to jump as I thought I was on fire," he said. "Having undone my strap and raised myself out of my seat I saw a Messrschmitt 109 attacking me. Realizing that I would be at a disadvantage while landing in a parachute, and still having ammunition left, I turned into the enemy, who evidently thinking I was not damaged, made off at a high speed. I had lost a lot of height by this time so decided upon a forced landing as my engine was still running. I endeavoured to do up my harness again but failed, so put down the under-carriage in the hope that I could make a normal landing."

In spite of the smoke and fumes, the pilot brought the aircraft down safely.—British Official Wireless.

Prices of flour and foodstuffs in Peiping have risen in alarming proportions, according to a report from the northern city. Local merchants and profiteers were stated to be hoarding their stocks owing to persistent rumours that American and Australian flour would cease to arrive in the near future. Wheat and rice also have gone up considerably in price. The sudden rise in food prices is regarded as unwarranted as present stocks in Peiping are said to be ample for the next five or six months.

Embargo Favoured 90 Per Cent. in U.S.

New York, Oct. 20.

Ninety per cent. answered "yes" to the question in a Gallup poll: "Should the Government forbid the sale of arms, aeroplanes, gasoline and other war material to Japan?"—Reuter.

Pope Exhorts U.S. to Pray for Peace

Apostolic Blessing Given On Mission Sunday Eve

Vatican City, Oct. 20.

Pope Pius XII, addressing the people of the United States yesterday in a world wide radio broadcast on the eve of Mission Sunday, exhorted them to pray for peace.

"Peace in the world is part of the missionary aim of the Church," Pope Pius said, deploring war as hampering the work of missionaries.

"Missionaries are heroes for Christ," the Pope said, "They are suffering, toiling and struggling amid dangers, privation and destruction."

He expressed the hope that through the prayers of the faithful would be realized "peace between peoples and nations based on equitable readjustments of their differences and based on the union that comes with right order."

His Holiness imparted the Apostolic blessing on the faithful in the United States.—United Press.

"Nazi Propagandists" Declared Children

Young Pranksters Blamed Recruiting Office Posters

New York, Oct. 20.

United States Army authorities last night attributed to "childish pranksters" the Axis propaganda posters discovered in Army recruiting offices during the past few days.

Nazi swastikas were plastered on the walls of some recruiting offices. In others Army officers discovered posters which declared, "Heil Hitler! Long Live the Nazis! Long Live the Fascists!"

Swastikas also were scratched into the plaster of walls in some recruiting offices.

A number of persons in New York have recently received through the mails various types of small coins on which the Nazi swastika had been stamped.—United Press.

British Air Patrol Saves Sailors

London, Oct. 20.

Once again British air patrols have been responsible for saving survivors from a sunken British ship.

Blenheims of the Coastal Command saw white specks fluttering on the water. Investigating they found a raft and several floats filled with men. One machine dropped its own dinghy near the raft then returned to its base, while two other machines cricled overhead, Soon motorboats came out to the scene and 24 men who had been adrift for nine hours were rescued.—Reuter.

Eve Curie Tells of New Force Growing for France

England Gives Refuge but Movement Truly French; Channel Crossed for Fresh Stand

By Eve Curie
(In the "New York Herald-Tribune")

TEN, fifteen, twenty times a day since I arrived in London, the telephone rings in my room. At the other end of the wire there is a Frenchman or a Frenchwoman or somebody concerned about French people.

On the notebook left permanently near the telephone I scribbled the last news: 6,000 Bretons, peasants and fishermen have just landed by groups of three and four on the British coast. They have come in their tiny fishing boats with their wives and children, with bundles of clothes, with everything they could pack on board before slipping away silently by night from the little ports of Brittany, where their families have lived for generations. They have not taken the trouble of notifying the French or the German officials of their departure.

Another call about French wounded soldiers back from Dunkerque or from Norway with the address of the hospital. Another call about ninety students of St. Cyr Military School, with the address of their camp. Another call from one of my best friends, a distinguished, refined young writer. He had started his new career in the land of liberty by being put in jail by mistake and remaining there for eleven days. He kept repeating to the warder with the unconvincing voice of innocence and of truth: "But I know Mr. Duff Cooper and Mr. Winston Churchill and everybody in London." The imperturbable answer was "That's exactly what all our prisoners say."

Troublous Crossings

Calls and calls again from French friends who want to tell me at length the story of their miraculous crossing in an overcrowded boat of refugees—and can I come to dinner? I am not sure that I can. I know by heart the story of the crowded boat—the thrilling details about air raids and magnetic mines—for the simple reason that it is my own story, and that I have had exactly the same adventures. And to work is less tiring than to find out.

All this sounds at first like a bad play about emigrants, with heroic escapes leading to unheroic, sterile and somewhat pathetic lives. But indeed it is not so at all. The Frenchmen that I see here are not emigrants. They have sought shelter not in a safe country at peace but in a country of war. In this period of collective cowardice and collective fanaticism these men have individually made their decision, and refuse to surrender ever. As different as they are, they are all united by a strong and marvellous bond—the spirit of resistance.

There is no second class romanticism about these men. They don't complain or cry or express their sorrow about what happened in France. In a catastrophe so great it seems almost silly to be sad. No sadness would be deep enough. It is best to become hardhearted and go to work. It is better not to think. When I meet a Frenchman whom I know and he says with a friendly smile, "It is nice to see you here," it is quite enough. I know that our thoughts and our hopes and also our illusions are the same.

In the lobby of the French recruiting bureau I came across a dreamy young scientist whom I had met in Paris. He was just as unobtrusive as at the time when he was still a "man in white." I said to him: "Why did you come? Why did you come?"

He looked a little surprised, as if I had asked a stupid question about some very easy scientific experiment requiring no explanation at all. Then he said:

"I came, of course, to escape the Germans and to make myself useful here if I can. To wage a war, scientists are necessary. We will reorganize French scientific work in England, and concentrate on research connected with national defence. I came from Brittany with fifty soldiers and sailors. When I embarked on the boat the first thing I had to face was the barrel of a revolver aiming at my chest. A young officer who was going to England to enlist did not obviously trust my good intentions. Two minutes later we were friends. Twelve hours later we were hungry together and thirsty together on that boat where we had no food or water."

I asked another scientist who came to see me, "Why are you here?" He said: "I managed to get a plane and to take away from France at the last minute some of the most valuable material, documents, plans and patents having to do, if I may say so, with scientific war, offensive and defensive. My own presence here is of no real importance, but if these materials had remained in German-controlled territory the potential loss to the Allies would have been tragic. Now we can go to work again."

Men accomplish miracles in order to remain free. By what overwhelming instinct did this young, handsome pilot who was training in a camp in the centre of France, far away from the news, feel the catastrophy and tyranny? How did he make his plans? By car, by bicycle he reached the coast, and managed to get near a boat where Polish soldiers were embarking. A Polish soldier handed him a leather coat to put over his uniform and a passport. Again I asked this man, "Why did you go?"

Of Fighting Stock

The answer was cold and precise: "Because I am the son and grandson of officers who won the last war; because, as many of my comrades, I considered the old railway carriage where our victory had been signed as a French property. I don't admit that in that same car French plenipotentiaries should come to surrender and should betray our word."

All at once he had a childish smile, and added:

"There is another reason. I was very unlucky in this war. I was kept in a training camp far away from the front. A war against the Nazis cannot begin and end without somebody from my family doing his share in the fighting."

Nearly every day I see some of these pilots, of these officers—calm, stubborn Frenchmen who carry on their personal quarrel with Hitler. Very soon their squadrons will be organized. Very soon they will defend the free British sky and attack the German sky.

The other night three of them asked me to join them. After a hard day of work they had gathered in a small drawing room in a hotel. On the table there were snapshots of women, of children, in soft leather frames; pictures of the wives, of the children of these three men, who lived somewhere in France without being able to send or to receive a letter.

Bach—and Valour

There also was a gramophone and some records. One of the men selected a partita of Bach, played by Menuhin. We all listened to the magnificent, orderly music, to the strictly pure sound of the remote violin. In a cruel, chaotic world, this music telling us how our lives ought to be, telling us that it is right to fight against the rule of brutality, vulgarity and confusion.

While the record was being changed the youngest of the men thought all at once about another masterpiece of orderly beauty—about Paris. He said with a timid voice:

"What I could not bear, what decided me to go, was the thought of the Germans being in Paris. I have lived there always. To imagine the Germans there and to do nothing about it—well, that was simply impossible."

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FROM DAY TO DAY

FREE anti-smallpox inoculations will be given by the Shanghai Anti-epidemic Committee organized by the new Chinese city régime between October 25 and November 9 in many streets in Hongkew, between 1 and 5 p.m.

MR. Ken Tsurumi of the local Japanese embassy who has been appointed Japanese consul-general in Singapore is giving a cocktail party tomorrow at the Astor House between 5 and 7 p.m. Mr. Tsurumi is sailing for Malaya on Thursday.

MR. L. H. Gorsuch of the Malayan civil service has been appointed commissioner of the local defence corps in Singapore by the Officer administering the government in Malaya, while Mr. B. A. R. Gater, professor of biology at the College of Medicine, Singapore, has been appointed deputy commissioner.

A FRESH drive to intensify the anti-Comintern campaign in Peiping began on October 10 and lasted a week. The campaign was conducted by the China's Young Men Party. Handbills and posters bearing anti-Comintern slogans were distributed throughout the city and a series of lectures were given denouncing communism.

A BAN has been placed in North China on the circulation of notes or coins above 50 sen issued by the Central Bank of Manchu and the Mengchiang Bank following the adoption of a measure to readjust funds of yen bloc countries. Regulations restricting acceptance of Yen-block currencies by banks in North China have been in force since May 15.

THE 5th and 6th Battalion Rajputana Rifles are leaving Hongkong for India soon and will be replaced by the 5th and 7th Battalion of the same regiment which arrived recently in the Colony. The departing troops came under the Indianization scheme some years ago, it will be recalled, as a result of which 80 per cent. of the regiments' officers are Indians.

PLANS for the construction of the greater Peiping municipality to remodel the city into a thriving tourist centre are reported to have been formulated by the authorities of the Japanese reconstruction board. Peiping municipality will extend to Tungchow, Nanyuan, Lianghsiang, Yungtingho, Shahochen and Tangshan. The construction work will begin soon, it was stated.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM and painting exhibition will be held on October 28 at the Shanghai Refugee Children's School at House 99 Lane 258 Wuting Road for raising funds for building more classrooms for poor children, according to the "Chinese American Daily News." Commencing today a three day broadcast publicity campaign will be started by the school in this connection.

THE Shanghai Special Municipality has officially petitioned the Executive Yuan of the new Nanking régime for permission to hold a state burial for the late Mayor Fu Siao-en, who was assassinated by a servant on October 11, in his home in Scott Road. In the petition, according to the "Sin Shun Pao," the late Mayor's achievements in both business and political fields are mentioned.

PROFESSOR Winifred C. Cullis, D.SC., C.B.E., arrived in Hongkong from Shanghai on October 13, and is expected to sojourn in the southern port for some time. A professor of the London University and its school of medicine for women she is touring the Far East in the interests of science. She spoke several times in Shanghai. She has given a series of talks in Hongkong on Britain's war efforts which have been well received.

CEREMONIES for the completion of extension work on the grounds of the Shanghai Shrine on Kiangwan Road, will be held October 26, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi" yesterday morning. Finishing touches were now being hastened by the Osasagumi contractors and the grounds will be ready in time for celebrations in honour of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. The project will cost Y.124,400, the paper added.

THE alarming increase in crime in Kowloon, with frequent and numerous burglaries in the Kowloon Tong and Homuntin Districts, was stressed at a recent meeting of the General Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association. An imposing list of the houses burgled within a comparatively small area was placed before the meeting and it was disclosed that one residence received the attention of robbers six times in three months. The crime situation in the Colony was ascribed to the abnormal influx of refugees from war zones.

THE Finance Committee of the B.W.A. War Work Fund has arrangements well in hand for a Christmas Bazaar, which is being held in aid of their funds on December 11 at the Shanghai Race Club (by the kind permission of the Stewards). Great preparations are being made to make this bazaar the biggest of its kind ever to have taken place in Shanghai, and it is hoped that every one who can will support it, both by contributing gifts beforehand to the various stalls, and also by being present on the day and buying to their utmost, knowing well that this urgent and deserving cause will benefit greatly by their generosity. The numerous stalls will cater for every taste, young and old alike, and purchasers will be able to buy all their Christmas presents at the Bazaar. The list of stalls is not yet quite complete, but the following have been arranged:—

Book, Lady Maze and Mrs. V. G. Bowden; boudoir, Mrs. L. H. Lamb and the Consular ladies; Jams, pickles and preserves, Mmes Isabel Rector Smith and J. S. King; miscellaneous, Mrs. C. Laycock; white elephant, Mrs. Adam Black; home and garden, B.W.A. Home and Garden Section; sweets, Mrs. J. A. Fredericks and Mrs. Maxted; shell novelties, Miss Pat Allen; tombola, Mrs. W. A. Glassford; coffee and hot dogs, Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie; teas, Mrs. C. Ivory; guessing competition, Mrs. Joly and the Customs ladies; fortune telling, Mmes Bettison and Bennett; hall decorations, Mrs. M. Snow; raffles, Mrs. L. Ovadia assisted by Mrs. Ivon Clark and Mrs. A. E. Seddon.—Attractions for children, Christmas tree, Lady Clark Kerr; toy stall, Mrs. Habecost and Mrs. Hutton; bran pie, Mrs. H. B. Roe; raffles for girls and boys. The Committee in charge is as follows:—Chairman, Mrs. L. H. Lamb; hon. secretary, Mrs. E. J. Lloyd; hon. treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Hardman; committee members, Lady Maze, Mmes Arnold-Jones, Adam Black and V. G. Bowden.

SHIPPING NEWS

The fast freighter ss. **Tihuku Maru**, of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisya Line arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning at 7 o'clock from Tsingtao, bringing a full cargo of coal for local discharge. She tied up at the lower buoys 14 and 15.

* * *

The ss. **Taiyo Maru**, Toa Kaiun Kaisya express liner, which arrived in Shanghai on Friday, is due to leave again for Japan this morning at 7 o'clock on her return trip to Kobe. Passengers and mail are carried by the liner.

* * *

Coming from Nagasaki direct, the ss. **Nagasaki Maru**, shuttle steamer of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya Company, arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, docking alongside the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf. The liner is scheduled to sail again for Japan this morning at 8.30, carrying mail and passengers.

* * *

The freighter ss. **Laos**, of the Messageries Maritimes Line will leave Shanghai at 6 o'clock this morning, sailing from Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side, where she has been tied up since her arrival here four days ago. The steamer came here from Saigon with 20,000 bags of rice for local discharge. The Laos is bound for Saigon, calling at Haiphong en route.

* * *

The D.K.K. express liner ss. **Hoten Maru**, on the Shanghai-Dairen Tsingtao run, is due to arrive in port this afternoon at about 4 o'clock, tying up at the company's Whangpoo Wharf, where she will remain for two days. The liner will sail on her return trip to the northern ports on Wednesday at 9 a.m., carrying mail and passengers.

* * *

The ss. **Kindia**, fast freighter of the Messageries Maritimes Line, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 25, according to the latest local information, at 5 p.m. She comes from Saigon, bringing with her 1,100 tons of cargo, including a large quantity of rice. She will be moored alongside the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai Side.

* * *

The ss. **President Coolidge**, trans-Pacific luxury liner of the American President Line fleet, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 23, on schedule. The liner, which comes here from the U.S.A. by way of Honolulu and Japan, will sail for Hongkong and Manila on the day after arrival, October 24. Arrangements for the embarkation of passengers will be announced later.

* * *

According to the latest local information, the ss. **Dona Nati**, fast freighter of the De La Rama Line, will arrive in Shanghai this afternoon, instead of Tuesday as previously announced. She comes here from New York, calling at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Manila on the way. The freighter will be moored alongside Holt's Wharf in Pootung to discharge 1,500 tons of general cargo. The Dona Nati is due to stay in port for two days, leaving again for New York on Wednesday afternoon, via Hongkong, Manila, Los Angeles and the Panama Canal.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From DAIREN: Hoten Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York			From Honolulu		
Stl. M'ner	—	29/11	K'kura M	3/10	8/11

From Los Angeles			From Manila		
P C'lidge	30/9	22/10	P Pierce	21/10	31/10
Dona Nati	—	22/10			
Vasaholm	—	26/10			
K'kura M	25/9	8/11			

From Seattle			From Kobe		
W Cuseta	30/9	5/11	P C'lidge	20/10	22/10
C'sworth	15/10	20/11	Taiyo M	28/10	30/10
			From Nagasaki		
			S'hai M	22/10	23/10

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen			From Hongkong		
Dairen M	22/10	24/10	Tatuta M	21/10	23/10

Vessels Sailing

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AMERICA

HOKKAI MARU Oct. 23. For LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE—O.S.K. Line. Tel. 15323, 15324. 22-10

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool		For Manila	
Suwa M	7/12	P Coolidge	24/10
		West Cuseta	7/11
		Collingsworth	23/11
For Bombay		**For Hongkong**	
Haruna M	22/10	P Coolidge	24/10
Okitu M	7/11	Kamakura M	9/11
For New York		**For Kobe**	
Dona Nati	23/10	Taiyo M	21/10
Hokkai M	24/10	Tatuta M	24/10
Sado M	27/10	Yawata M	7/11
Yawata M	7/11	**For Nagasaki**	
Hokuroku M	12/11	Nagasaki M	21/10
For San Francisco		Shanghai M	24/10
Tatuta M	24/10	**For Dairen**	
P Pierce	1/11	Hoten M	23/10
P Coolidge	6/11	Dairen M	26/10
P Taft	15/11	Tsingtao M	29/10
Kamakura M	15/11	Hoten M	31/10
For Seattle		Dairen M	3/11
West Cuseta	7/11	Tsingtao M	5/11
Collingsworth	23/11		

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-California Line
via Honolulu
TATUTA MARU .... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU .... Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 18
*ASAMA MARU .... Nov. 27
*Sailing from Kobe
TATUTA MARU .... Dec. 16

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HIKAWA MARU .... Oct. 28
HIE MARU .... Nov. 12
HEIAN MARU ...... Dec. 3

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
SADO MARU .... Oct. 27

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
KITANO MARU ...... Oct. 25

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
SUWA MARU ...... Dec. 1
Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundia and Karachi
HARUNA MARU .... Oct. 24
OKITU MARU .... Nov. 7

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
YASUKUNI MARU .. Oct. 28

Shanghai-Kobe-Yokohama Line
TATUTA MARU ...... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU .... Nov. 7

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TŌA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival		Departure (Shanghai Time)
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 20 (Yangtzepoo Wharf)	....	Oct. 21 at 8.30 a.m. (Yangtzepoo Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 23	....	Oct. 24 at 8.30 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 25	....	Oct. 26 at 8.30 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 28	....	Oct. 29 at 8.30 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

			Departure (Shanghai Time)
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 18 (Wayside Wharf)	....	Oct. 21 at 7 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 30	....	Nov. 2

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel, Telephones 42350, 44064

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5 The Bund Telephone 19600

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The News of the Week

Herald news is not based on rumours, but authentic, substantiated facts; the cartoons represent the best of their kind, by the leading masters of satire, while the other features are well written, and well illustrated by photographs. The *North-China Herald* is the ideal gift to send to the family and friends abroad.

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

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Vessels Discharging

NELLORE. The E. & A.S.S. Co.'s ss. Nellore from Australia and Ports. This steamer is discharging Cargo at the Old Ningpo Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their Representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such Cargo whilst it is being landed. Examination of ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Old Ningpo Wharf on Thursday, October 24, at 9 a.m. by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in within fifteen days from date of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be recognised. All risks of Fire etc. at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of the Cargo. Pro. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Agents. 21-10

Passenger Lists

DEPARTURES

Oct. 20, for Chinwangtao: Mrs. Dautremer, Dr. H. F. de Bandat, Mrs. Sandrie de Touy, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wennborg.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Peihua	Keelung	K.U.K.
Tihuku M.	Tsingtao	Y.K.K.
Fooshing	Hsinkong	C.C.T.
Haiping	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Minho	Wenchow	Inter. Nav

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Kasiwa M.	Jap.	K.U.K.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Myoko M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Toyosaka M.	Jap.	Showa S.
Hoshun	Chi.	Tai Ping
Hoshing	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Isabel	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA—

Third week in October — Third week in November

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	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure (Shanghai Time.)
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 21	Oct. 23 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Oct. 24	Oct. 26 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 27	Oct. 29 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 29	Oct. 31 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Nov. 1	Nov. 3 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Nov. 4	Nov. 5 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Nov. 6	Nov. 8 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. TIENTSIN MARU .... Departure: Oct. 26 at 4 p.m.
ss. CHOHEI MARU .... " Oct. 29 at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)

ss. HAKKA MARU .... Nov. 4
ss. KOGA MARU .... Nov. 9

O.S.K.

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PRES. COOLIDGE .. .. Nov. 6
PRES. TAFT .. .. Nov. 15
PRES. CLEVELAND .. .. Dec. 9

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

PRES. COOLIDGE .. .. Oct. 24
PRES. VAN BUREN (Freight only) .. .. .. Dec. 6
PRES. JACKSON (Maiden Voyage) .. .. .. Dec. 12

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PRES. VAN BUREN (Freight only) .. .. .. Dec. 6
PRES. JACKSON (Maiden Voyage) .. .. .. Dec. 12

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 19.

Stock prices on Wall Street today finished quiet, featureless and irregular, with fractional moves either way recorded.

The market was depressed by the continued caution of operators, in view of prevailing uncertainties, who remained mostly on the sidelines.

The undertone, however, remained good, being stimulated by the continued expansion of heavy industries and other favourable business news.

The turnover today amounted to 220,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	132.56	131.09	132.18	—0.27
20 Rails	28.93	28.65	28.89	—0.07
15 Utilit.	22.25	22.15	22.20	—0.13
40 Bonds	—	—	90.17	—0.04
11 Commod.	—	—	55.41	+0.06

	Oct. 18	19		Oct. 18	19
Adams Exp	5⅝	5⅝	Lockheed	29½	29
Aleg Lud	23⅝	23⅝	Loew's	26⅞	27⅛
Allis Chal	35⅞	36⅛	Loft Inc	22⅝	22⅜
Alum Ld	78⅛	*78	Mack Trks	26⅝	27
Amer Can	94⅜	94⅞	Martin	32⅝	31½
Am Cyan B	36⅞	38⅝	McK & R	27⅞	27¼
Am For Pr	1⅞	*1⅞	Mont Ward	40¾	41¼
„ $7 pfd	15	15	Mountain	*3	3
Am Loco	15⅝	15⅝	Nat Avia	11	10⅝
Am Metal	16⅞	*16½	Nat City B	*27⅞	—
Am Radtr	7⅝	7⅝	Nat Dairy	13⅜	13½
Am R Mill	12⅞	13¼	Nat Dis	20⅞	*20⅞
Am Smltg	42⅞	43⅜	Nat Lead	17⅛	17⅞
Am Sug R	14	*13	Nat P & L	8	7⅞
Am T & T	164⅝	165⅞	Nat Sup	5⅞	6
Am Tob B	74⅜	75	N Y Cent	14⅜	14⅛
Am Wwrks	9⅛	9	Niag Hud	4½	4½
Anaconda	23⅜	23	N A Avian	17¾	17⅛
Atchison	17⅜	17	N Am Co	20	20⅝
Avian Cpn	4⅞	4⅞	N Pacific	7⅛	7
Bald Loco	16⅛	16⅞	O I Glass	56	55⅛
Balt O O	4⅜	4⅜	Pac G & E	29½	*29
Barber	*10	*10⅜	Packard	3⅜	3⅜
Barn Oil	8	8	Pan A Air	15⅞	15⅞
Bendix	31⅝	30⅞	Paramount	8⅞	8⅞
Beth Steel	81⅞	80⅞	P & R Coal	*0⅞	0⅞
Bliss	14⅞	*14⅛	Penn R R	23⅞	23⅞
Boeing	15⅝	15⅜	Phil Pet	34⅞	34⅞
Borg War	19	18⅞	P S of N J	32⅞	*32⅞
Brigg Mfg	22	22	Pullman	26	25⅞
Budd Mfg	4⅜	4⅞	Pure Oil	6⅞	6⅞
Can Pac	3⅞	3½	Radio	4⅜	4⅜
Case J I	56⅞	55	Reading	14⅞	14
Celanese	28⅞	29⅛	Rem Arms	*5⅞	*5⅞
Chase N B	*32⅞	—	Rep Avian	5⅞	5⅞
Ches O O	40⅞	41	Rep Steel	19	18⅞
Chrysler	81	80⅞	Rev C & B	11⅞	*11
Col G & E	6	5⅞	Rey Tob B	35⅞	35
Col Credit	31⅞	31⅞	Safeway S	43⅞	43⅞
Com South	1⅞	1⅞	Schenley	9⅞	9⅞
Cons Edis	28	28	Sear Roeb	79	78⅞
Cons Oil	5⅞	5⅞	Shell U Oil	9	9⅞
Cont Can	38⅞	38⅞	Soc Vac	8	7⅞
Cont Oil	17	17	Sthrn Pac	8⅞	8⅞
Copld Steel	20	19⅞	Sthrn Rly	22	21⅞
Curtis Wr	7⅞	7⅞	Spicer	*32⅞	*32⅞
„ A	27⅞	26	Std Brands	6⅞	6⅞
Deere & Co	21	21	Std G & E	1⅞	1⅞
Dist Cpn B	17	17	Std Oil of C	17⅞	17⅞
Douglas	81⅞	82	Std Oil N J	31⅞	31⅞
Du Pont	171⅞	171⅞	Stone & W	8⅞	8⅞
E P Lead	*9⅞	*9⅞	Studebaker	8	8
Eaton Mfg	34⅞	34⅞	Swift Int	18⅞	*18⅞
Elec A Lite	36	36	Technicor	8⅞	8⅞
Elec B & S	6	5⅞	Tex Cpn	34	34
„ $6 pfd	64⅞	*64	Tex Gulf	*33	*33
„ $8 pfd	72⅞	73	Timken	28⅞	29
Elec P & L	3⅞	3⅞	Transamer	4⅞	4⅞
Flintkote	17⅞	*17	Tw Cent F	5⅞	6
Gen A Tr	49⅞	49⅞	Un B & P	12	12
Gen Elec	34⅞	34⅞	Un Carbide	74⅞	73
Gen Motor	49⅞	49⅞	Un Pacific	83⅞	83⅞
Gen Rly	16⅞	*16	Un Air	39⅞	39⅞
Gen T & R	11⅞	*11⅞	Un A Line	18⅞	18⅞
Glidden	*14⅞	14⅞	Un Cpn	1⅞	2
Goodrich	12⅞	12⅞	„ $3 pfd	33⅞	33⅞
„ $5 pfd	59	*58	Un Gas	1⅞	*1⅞
Goodyear	15⅞	15⅞	Un G Imp	11⅞	11⅞
Gt N I Ore	14⅞	14⅞	U S Ind	*23⅞	*22
Gt N Rly	28⅞	27⅞	U S Rub	20⅞	21
Gt W Sug	19⅞	19⅞	„ pfd	79	78⅞
Grey Cpn	11⅞	11⅞	U S Smelt	61⅞	60⅞
Her Pow	76	*76	U S Steel	61⅞	61⅞
Homestake	46⅞	47	Vanadium	34	33⅞
Int Nickel	28⅞	28⅞	Vultee	8⅞	*8⅞
Int P & P	15⅞	14⅞	Walworth	4⅞	4⅞
Int T & T	2	*2	War Br Pic	2⅞	2⅞
Kennecott	30⅞	31	West Elec	107	107
Lib F & M	*4	*4	Woodward	*30	30⅞
Libbey O F	43⅞	43			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power '50	50	49½
Balt. & Ohio "A" 5s 1995	36⅞	36¼
Brazil (U.S. of) 6½% 1941	14½	14⅛
„ „ 6½% 1957	11⅞	11⅞
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	90½	90¼
Erie 5s 1967	16⅞	16⅛
Int. Tel. & Tel.	24	24½
New England Gas & Elec.	66¾	66
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	41⅞	41
Stand. Gas & Elec.	72¾	72½

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices ruled irregular in a quiet session today, with market leaders fluctuating narrowly. The War Department today announced that it has signed contracts for the underwriting of Boeing Aircraft, Seattle, and also Boeing Stearman Aircraft Division to the extent of $10,000,000 in plant expansions. Reflecting the steady increase in wage payments, resulting from expanding defence activities, Department Store sales last week were 3 per cent. above last year. The Defence Programme has also helped to take September building activity to the highest level since 1929.

Stocks:—Murray Corporation, which is currently ruling at 7¼, is expected to receive next week $26,000,000 order from Douglas Aircraft for wings. Murray Corporation earned for the 9 months ended May 31, 1940, the equivalent of $1.03 per share. The Times Index of business activity was 108, against 107.3 last week and 102.9 for the corresponding period in the previous year.

DIVIDENDS

Owens-Illinois Glass $0.50

EARNINGS

Stock	Period	1940	1939
Owens-Illinois Glass	Yr.30/9	$9.02	$2.31
General Elec.	9 mths 30/9	1.29	0.87
Hercules Powder	„	2.54	2.47

Cotton:—Ruled steady and featureless.

Wheat:—Held steady in the absence of country pressure. Wheat in the loan up to October 15 was 218,000,000 bushels.

Corn:—Trading was quiet, with prices ruling steady.

Rubber:—Commission house liquidation was absorbed by dealers in a quiet market.

Hides:—Tanners were reported to be bidding last prices. Packers were holding for a half-cent advance. Buyers were more cautious, but the market advance easily.

Sugar No. 4:—Continued stagnant.

U. S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 19.

The cotton market early advanced on some trade buying and shorts covering. Later, prices reacted on Southern hedge-selling, liquidation and realizing. Finally, the market closed quiet on the steadiness of spots, with quotations ranging from 1 point down to 4 points up.

Prices in the rubber market today opened easier on a lack of speculative interest, owing to the possibility of more free movement from the Far East. Later, prices partially rallied on some trade buying and shorts covering. At the close, quotations ranged from unchanged to 8 points down.

Wheat futures in Chicago today ruled quiet and featureless, with quotations moving within a very narrow range. The market opened higher on small mill buying and more encouraging Winnipeg advices, but later eased on hedge selling and profit taking. At the final bell, quotations ranged from unchanged to ⅛ cent up.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Oct.	9.48-48 —01		
Dec.	9.40 N unc.	Dec.	20.28 B —03
Jan.	9.46-46 unc.	Jan.	20.10 B unc.
Mar.	9.36-36 —01	Mar.	19.90-90 unc.
May	9.17-17 —01	May	19.69-69 —08
July	8.76 N +04		

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Mar.	1.93-94 +01 B/A	Dec.	0.81½-82 unc. B/A
May	1.97-98 +01 B/A	Mar.	0.87½-89 unc. B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
Dec.	85½-85½ +⅛	Dec.	60⅝-60½ —⅛
May	84¼-84¼ unc.	May	61½-61½ —⅛

Winnipeg Wheat		N. Y. Silk No.1
Oct.	70½ B +⅛	Closed

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London		Oct. 19.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅛%

New York: Closed.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Par	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1926-30	1937	1938	1939	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.30†	Irregular	12	—	0.62	0.16	0.29	5
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	..	1.25†	Apr. 1	18	—	2.10	D 1.04	1.49	5
Allis Chalmers	..	1.50	Mar. 30	33	—	4.42	1.44	2.09	4
American can	25	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	6.08	4.35	6.22	4
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.77	D 8.66	D 8.88	nil
Am. and For. P. $7 cum. Pref.		1.05	Mar. 15	110	23.49	7.11	6.83	6.21	6
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	6	4.20	4.75	D 4.90	D 4.45	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.45†	Irregular	10	1.84	0.68	D 0.08	0.34	6
Am. Rolling Mill	..	—	—	28	2.46	2.55	D 1.16	0.69	nil
American Smelting	..	3	Feb. 28	38	7.27	6.54	3.24	4.36	7
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.76	8.32	10.18	6
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	5.04	4.89	5.42	7
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	10	2.80	1.14	0.38	0.95	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	1.75†	Mar. 25	59	4.97	3.62	1.10	2.33	7
Atch., Top. & S. Fe.	100	—	—	260	19.16	0.60	0.83	0.94	nil
Auburn Automobiles	..	—	—	3	9.72	D 15.00	D 1.73	—	nil
Baldwin Locomotive	13	—	—	37	—	0.32	D 1.09	0.41	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	126	11.36	D 1.20	D 6.04	D 1.55	nil
Barber Asphalt	(10)	0.75†	Irregular	32	—	1.91	D 0.85	1.29	7
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	7	—	0.85	1.26	0.76	8
Bethlehem Steel	..	4.50	Irregular	122	7.06	7.63	D 0.70	5.75	6
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	5	—	0.45	D 0.77	D 4.55	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.35	Apr. 1	16	—	3.63	D 0.01	2.43	7
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	..	—	—	—	6.78	4.09	D 1.25	D 1.22	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	0.30	D 0.32	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	100	—	—	152	14.53	13.98	8.89	D 1.87	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.03	1.96	1.80	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	2.62‡	Jan. 1	51	5.67	4.43	2.62	3.49	7
Chrysler	5	4.75†	Mar. 13	40	4.69	11.66	4.32	8.47	6
Columbia Gas and Electric	..	0.20	Irregular	12	2.08	0.57	0.31	0.46	3
Commercial Credit	10	3.75	Mar. 31	29	—	7.10	4.60	4.01	12
Commonwealth & Southern	..	—	—	5	0.67	0.18	0.08	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.17	2.09	2.22	8
Consolidated Oil	..	0.80	Feb. 15	18	—	1.48	0.55	0.55	13
Continental Oil	..	1	Jan. 30	20	0.64	2.97	1.00	1.35	6
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	..	2	Mar. 15	21	nil	3.95	3.75	3.29	12
Douglas Aircraft	..	3	Irregular	21	1.50	1.90	3.76	4.81	4
Dupont de Nemours	10	8.50†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.27	3.75	7.66	5
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.20†	Irregular	14	—	0.40	—	—	2
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	19	2.15	0.42	0.18	0.24	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	—	7.31	—	—	8
Flintkote	..	1.00	Irregular	13	—	1.50	1.21	2.11	6
General Electric	..	1.70†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	2.21	0.90	1.43	5
General Motors	10	4†	Mar. 12	10	4.83	4.38	2.17	4.06	8
General Railway Signal	..	—	—	16	7.99	1.58	D 0.85	0.34	nil
Glidden	..	1.10†	Irregular	23	—	2.62	D 0.29	1.70	7
Goodrich Rubber	..	1	Irregular	26	2.09	D 2.25	0.14	3.51	8
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1.35	Mar. 15	26	5.12	1.95	1.34	3.20	8
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	..	—	—	157	9.47	4.04	1.09	3.47	nil
Greyhound	..	1.50†	Jan. 1	9	D 0.16	1.59	1.43	1.79	13
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	3.31	2.09	2.39	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	..	—	—	30	3.45	1.60	1.10	0.76	nil
Kennecott	..	3	Mar. 30	32	3.67	4.60	2.10	3.14	10
Lockheed Aircraft	..	1	Irregular	9	—	0.21	0.67	4.04	3
Loew's Inc.	..	2	Mar. 30	56	6.71	8.47	5.65	5.37	7
Montgomery Ward	..	2.75	Apr. 15	34	2.51	3.41	3.50	4.91	7
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F.A. 1	27	4.12	2.00	—	2.25	4
Nat. Dairy Products	..	0.80	Jan. 2	13	3.58	1.53	1.69	1.97	6
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	22	—	3.86	3.85	3.43	9
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	1.36	1.28	1.12	7
New York Central	..	—	—	142	13.63	0.99	D 3.13	0.70	nil
North Am. Aviation	1	1.50	Irregular	3	—	0.14	0.55	2.06	8
North American Co.	10	1.20*	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.95	1.55	1.84	6
Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	3.71	2.42	2.84	7
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	1.11	0.20	D 0.17	0.04	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.30†	Irregular	17	—	1.96	0.55	1.08	3
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	2.07	0.84	2.43	7
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	5.42	2.03	2.21	6
Public Service of N.J.	..	2.46	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.61	2.34	2.88	7
Pure Oil	..	0.25	Irregular	22	1.77	2.15	0.38	1.11	3
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.41	0.30	0.35	4
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	..	2.30†	Jan. 1	15	3.64	2.82	2.37	2.56	7
Schenley	5	—	—	33	—	5.04	2.46	2.52	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.03	5.58	4.18	6.60	5
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.82	1.29	1.09	6
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	10.19	0.20	D 1.81	1.63	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.40	Jan. 2	4	1.53	0.73	0.62	0.51	6
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	—	6.59	D 0.86	D 2.49	D 1.34	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	3.47	5.64	2.86	3.27	6
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	2.25	Mar. 15	15	5.21	3.02	1.81	2.04	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	2.30†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	4.81	2.77	3.86	3
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.15	6.62	6.74	7
United Aircraft	5	2.75	Irregular	12	—	1.52	2.05	3.53	7
United Airlines	5	—	—	8	—	D 0.52	D 0.66	0.21	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	3	0.55	0.22	0.07	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	..	1	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	0.99	1.07	9
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	nil	2.21	0.43	2.91	nil
U.S. Steel	..	2	Irregular	119	12.90	8.01	D 3.79	1.83	3
Vanadium	..	1†	Irregular	29	4.59	2.22	0.61	3.25	3
Warner Bros. Pictures	..	—	—	18	1.84	1.48	0.41	0.36	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	4.50†	Feb. 28	71	7.32	7.53	3.38	5.18	4

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Arrested Briton Denies Spying

Mr. E. W. James Charged With Possessing Radio Set Without Permit

Echoes of the recent espionage scare, which gained publicity through the death of Mr. James Melville Cox, Reuter correspondent, July 29, have been heard this week, with the lifting of the press ban on the arrest of 15 British nationals July 27, says the "Japan News-Week" of October 5. It is to be inferred from the Domei report that 10 of those arrested were indicted on charges of espionage, while 5 are still under detention.

The names of 10 indicted are given by Domei in a report issued Monday (30) as, Mr. L. T. Woolley, 47 years old, Chief Statistician of the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, in Yokohama; Capt. C. H. N. James, born 1884, retired Captain of the British Navy, who came to Japan in 1925; Mr. J. F. James, born 1883, Managing Director of Nickel and Lyons, Ltd., Kobe, who has spent most of his life in Japan; Mr. E. W. James, born 1889, honorary Consul-General for Sweden, Chairman of A. Cameron and Company, who for nine years was Chairman of the Kobe and Osaka Foreign Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. F. Drummond, born in Yokohama in 1880, Director of Frazar and Company, Osaka, with which he has been connected for 40 years; Mr. W. P. C. de Trafford, 50 years old, lecturer at the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School; Mr. H. C. MacNaughton, born in 1885, founder of H. C. MacNaughton Company, Kobe; Mr. M. C. Ringer, 27 years old, of Wuriu Shokai (Holme, Ringer and Company), Shimonoseki; Mr. F. E. E. Ringer, 27 years old, of Wuriu Shokai, Nagasaki; Mr. H. C. W. Price, 29 years old, of Clifford-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Company, Ltd., Kobe.

Japanese Indicted Also

Domei also reported that one Japanese was indicted "on charge of assisting their espionage activities, and six others, including one woman, detained by the police" on suspicion of having acted as agents of the British. Those British still under detention were not named.

The report continued that numbers of prominent Japanese, including noted statesmen, were questioned or warned by the authorities on suspicion of having carelessly supplied national secrets to them.

According to the same dispatch, the ten named were indicted on charges of "violation of the military secret protection law, the fortified zone, the army and navy criminal codes, the wireless telegram law, and the military resources secret protection law," seven being found guilty. No more detailed account of individual charges was given, however.

One of those named, Mr. E. W. James, in a personal interview with "Japan News-Week" on Thursday evening categorically denied that there was any charge of espionage against himself, at least.

"The manner in which the account of the affair was published in both Japanese and foreign language papers," Mr. James said, "would tend to create the opinion that the people named were all connected with espionage. But that is certainly not the case. I can deny flatly that I was ever involved in espionage; nor was there any such charge made against me. That I was certainly not indicted on such a charge is proved by the fine which I paid on demand by the Procurator. The charge against me was that of owning and using a shortwave radio without a permit. I had, however, applied for a permit.

"For using the set without a permit, I was fined Y200, which fine I paid immediately. And that was the end of everything as far as I was concerned. That I am completely at liberty is proof enough that I was not convicted or punished for espionage.

Brother's Similar Offence

"The indictment against my brother, Mr. J. F. James, also was the possession and use of a shortwave radio without a permit. As he had two such radios, he was fined Y500. But there was no charge of espionage against him, either."

Even while under detention, Mr. James said, he was not confined at the police station, but allowed to stay at a hotel. He was also permitted to go home for a couple of hours each day. He was arrested on July 27 and released on August 1, he stated.

"Reading the list of names published of those detained," Mr. James continued, "anyone who knows anything about Japan or those men at all cannot but be struck immediately with the fact that most, if not all, would be listed as some of the most pro-Japanese British subjects in Japan. I myself, for instance, have sometimes made myself unpopular with other Britishers for my pro-Japanese opinions. My pro-Japanese attitude is evidenced, for instance, in my urging of the recognition of Manchoukuo."

Mr. James closed by reiterating that there was not and is not any suspicion of espionage activities attached to him.

Totalitarian Movement Gaining in Paris

Controlled Press Begins Attacks Against Vichy

(By Air Mail)

New York, Sept. 11.

According to a message from Paris sent by the United Press and prominently featured in several American newspapers, there is now a total of some 300,000 unemployed people in Paris alone. André Grisoni, President of the Seine Department Mayors Union, told the United Press that totalitarian movements were gaining ground in Paris and occupied regions, while frequent attacks against the Vichy régime were appearing in the controlled Paris press.

A NEW Chinese Customs College is being organized in Hongkong under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese National Government, reports the "Chinese American Daily News." The Shanghai Customs College situated on Rue Magy has been occupied by representatives of the reorganized government at Nanking. A high foreign official of the Shanghai Customs Administration has declared that students now being enrolled at the Shanghai Customs College will not be recognized and admitted to Customs' service upon their graduation.

Good Chance for Britain

Nazis Would Be Hard to Dislodge, but R.A.F. and Royal Navy Bar Way Effectively

By Major George Fielding Eliot
In the "New York Herald-Tribune"

New York, Sept. 12. (By Airmail).

THE Prime Minister Mr. Churchill's speech clearly indicates that he thinks the final showdown—at least for the present phase of the Battle of Britain—is close at hand, and he is in a position to be better informed than any one else.

What are the German chances of success? The answer to this question is one in which not only Great Britain but the United States has a direct and immediate interest.

Since it is immediate results which are now being discussed, we may dismiss blockade and direct air action as being time-absorbing expedients. Invasion is the one way of getting to a quick decision. The very fact that the Germans are now letting out little items of news about their terrific air preparations is sufficient to suggest that they really mean to do something else. Yesterday they were slipping out an item about how they intended to go on bombing until October or November in order to soften up the British and then take advantage of the cover of fog and bad weather for their invasion. Today, we are informed that Britain is to be battered into submission by a force of 2,500 bombers, which will make four round trips daily from French bases.

Since daylight raids have uniformly cost the attackers from 12 to 15 per cent. losses, and since there are not enough hours of darkness for more than two round trips daily, we need only the most elementary mathematics to discover that five days and probably rather less would see the end of any such German attempt. Nevertheless there is probably a kernel of truth in this German statement; it is quite probable that the Germans do have a reserve of bombers which they are now going to put in for the final preparatory stage of their great effort against Britain.

Result Depends on Troops

The result of their effort will very largely depend on whether they are able to get large numbers of troops into the island of Great Britain.

The British Army of defence is large in numbers; but let us consider its origins and history. At the time of the outbreak of war the situation was as follows: The regular army in the British Isles was able to put into the field four and possibly five infantry divisions and one armoured division, another armoured division was in course of organization. There was a regular-army reserve sufficient to bring the regular army to war strength, to provide a reservoir of replacements for it and also to provide some experienced men as instructors for other components. The Territorial Army, rather inferior to our own National Guard in training, had just undergone a double increase; that is to say, the units had just been raised from peace strength to war strength, and on top of that the number of units had been doubled—each unit had formed a duplicate unit.

Considering that in the beginning there was, as always with such volunteer citizen forces, a considerable proportion of untrained or partially trained men in each unit, it will be understood that the trained officers and noncommissioned officers were spread pretty thinly through the new Territorial Army, whose total strength was to be twelve infantry divisions and one armoured division of the first line and the same for the second line. Finally, there had just been begun the scheme for compulsory military training for six months of annual classes of so-called "militia": a further strain on the available instructors.

With all the will in the world, and with full account taken of the devotion and ingenuity which have been displayed by all concerned in carrying through schemes for training officers and specialists, it is just not possible that on a beginning such as this there has been created within the period of one year a fully trained, fully equipped army of 2,000,000 men. A year of intensive training will do a great deal; the courage and spirit of British troops will be fully worthy of their tradition; but there has not been time to do more than make a good beginning at the task of building modern army.

Nazi Troops Are Seasoned

There are probably in Great Britain today no more than a dozen really first-line divisions; the rest will be of all shades of progress from quite good to quite raw. They must be considered, however, not so much on this basis as by comparison with their opponents; the best of the German troops (sixty to seventy divisions) are composed for the greater part of men who, after two years' training, have served through the Polish campaign, have had an additional winter's training in which the results of that campaign were applied, and then have been through the campaign in the Low Countries and France and have had a couple of months' additional training after that. Such forces, competently commanded and completely equipped, are not to be stopped by mere courage and devotion, to whatever heights these may rise. We must hope that it will prove impossible for large units of these troops, reasonably intact as to organization and equipment, to be landed in Great Britain.

When we examine the matter from this angle the prospects are brighter. In the first place, the Germans have completely failed to gain anything like air superiority during the hours of daylight over the British Isles. They have been able to get through their night raids with some degree of success, but then so have the British over Germany. Stopping the night bomber is a problem that nobody has solved; the best protection against it is the very darkness which cloaks it from the pursuit plane.

Problem of Foothold

However, such a proposition as the invasion of Great Britain cannot be carried through in a single night; in commencing it the Germans must take into account what position the dawn will find them in, and must act with full knowledge of their proven inability—so far—to beat the Royal Air Force to the ground. Their problem is to gain a foothold—a bridgehead on the shores of Britain, through which their powerful army may be poured in. The British problem is to destroy these attempts either before they leave the opposite shore, or in transit, or at any rate to destroy them piecemeal on the British shore before they have at any one point assumed formidable proportions.

From the Prime Minister's statement, it is clear that the Germans are making preparations all round the semicircle of coast which they hold opposite Great Britain, from Norway to Brittany; and even on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, which would suggest that no big effort is coming in the west of England, or that perhaps a base in Ireland is going to be sought. It is likely that the Germans will strike at several points simultaneously; not all of these will be major efforts, but will be distracting, and it will need great insight and firmness, and the quick transmission of information, to enable the British high command to judge where and when to put in its reserves.

Smash Invasion Bases

The first British efforts—which are indeed already in progress—will be directed toward smashing up the shipping and barges and troop concentrations at their take-off points. Here the almost uninjured Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force will be busy, and will begin for the first time to sustain severe casualties. Next, as the flotillas start to move, they will be attacked by the navy—by destroyers, submarines and escort craft, possibly supplemented by cruisers, and by the aircraft of the fleet air arm and the coastal command. The German fighters will endeavour to cover them from air attack, while German bombers assail the British ships.

Because of the very heavy losses among German destroyers, the German Navy will not be able to do very much to help the transit of the army, save perhaps in the northern part of the North Sea, where most of the remaining ships may well be concentrated. The chief reliance for protection in the Channel crossings will be darkness and the air force. Unless further measures reduce to ineffectiveness the present state of the British air defence, one is not inclined to believe that the Germans can look for a high degree of success against combined naval and air resistance with air power alone. Remember that the troops are quite helpless once they have been launched upon the deep; they must depend for their safety on the other elements.

In the North Sea the Germans may concentrate their naval strength to cover a large crossing. They probably now have two new 35,000-ton battleships, two somewhat smaller ones, a handful of cruisers (including one or two of the so-called pocket battleships) and something like fifteen destroyers, plus at least one aircraft carrier. This is a formidable force, and it might well be sacrificed—as so great a part of the German Navy of the moment was sacrificed in the Norwegian campaign—to assure the landing of one large German army in Scotland or northern England.

The British fleet at the moment has nineteen capital ships plus two or three taken over from the French; these are divided, probably, into three groups, each with supporting elements of carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines—one in the eastern and one in the western Mediterranean, and one at home based probably at Lough Swilly in Northern Ireland.

Well informed as the British appear to be, they will of course have taken the German capabilities into account and will be ready to fall upon the German fleet, if it comes out, in superior force. Much therefore depends on the weather, the skill and resolution with which the respective forces are handled, and the vital element of air co-operation—in which the Germans proved superior in Norway, but in which it may well be hoped that the British have improved after that bitter lesson.

Good British Chances

To sum up, therefore, we may say that at this time, and subject always to such an intensification of the German air effort as would further reduce the effectiveness of the Royal Air Force, there is a very good chance indeed that the British air force and fleet can inflict severe losses on the German invading force before it starts to move, can inflict further and perhaps crushing losses on its several elements while they are in transit, and can probably so break them up and injure them as to render it unlikely that any force can land in Britain either by air or by sea which cannot be dealt with by the British land forces.

On the other hand, we must admit that if the Germans do make good their landing and get a good-sized army into Britain, the British will have great difficulty in dealing with it from getting there: to prevent the Germans from forcing the British to fight them in the realm of their proven superiority. It seems probable that an invasion now would be defeated; hence if it be attempted we must lay it either to German over-confidence, so frequently the architect of German downfall, or to the pressure of other considerations which impose upon the leaders of Germany a strict time limit within which they must achieve victory at whatever risk or abandon hope of it.

In any case we may well expect some further German effort to cut down the fighting efficiency of the Royal Air Force, to distract the British High Command, to effect diversions and break up communications before the main effort is launched. This is the real meaning of the current attacks on London, and efforts of like purpose, though perhaps differing in character, will doubtless be continued in the immediate future.

New York Market Closes Irregular

New York, Oct. 19.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed irregular today following another quiet session.

Traders continued to pay close attention to the Far Eastern situation and the American Government's rapidly crystalizing Far Eastern policy in conjunction with Britain.

Observers noted that the comparative silence of Tokyo officials the past few days more likely was a result of the Autumn Harvest Festival in Japan than any sign of Japanese weakening. The American Government, it is believed, has only begun to apply a number of measures decided upon in the Far East.

Amusements were firm and American Telephone and Telegraph met with investment demand today.—United Press.

Baby Hurricane Tests Ford Motor Vehicles

Imagine a motor car smacked broadside suddenly by a hurricane while rolling at high speed. Drivers at the Ford Motor Company test track in Dearborn go through it every day. The high wind, generated for test purposes, is churned up by a new cross-wind machine that throws a 50-mile blast at the side of passing cars. This baby tornado comes from a 750 h.p. Hispano Sueza aeroplane engine turning a 14-foot four-blade propeller. The engine has six carburetors and eats up 54 gallons of gasoline and hour when operating at top speed.

Effects of this terrific cross-wind, such as body sway and roll, are checked by observers as the test car rolls along a straight line on the paved track. Two distinct car motions are studied. One, the horizontal movement, simulates sudden turns on curves or in passing another car, and quick changes of steering caused by unforeseen obstacles. The second motion is the sway set up by a strong cross-wind. The new wind machine is playing a major role in the building of safer automobiles, according to members of the Ford experimental engineering department.

A torsion bar ride stabilizer functioning between the front wheels of the Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr motor cars absorbs most of these shocks. A jolt on one side of the car, caused by high wind, by sudden changes of steering, or by bumpy roadway, is "leveled off" by the torsion bar which exerts a contracting force from the opposite side.

Nazi "Peace" Eclipses Versailles

(By Air Mail)

Portland, Ore., Sept. 8.

"The Germans in their victory seem bent on perpetuating hate," declared the "Portland Oregonian" this morning in deploring that Alsatians were being forced to change their names to German equivalents and that the Poles were being used by their Nazi masters as no more than a servant people.

"Imagine some potential Paderewski with his genius suppressed and cleaning stalls in his German masters' stables.

"Such evidences as these of the Nazi capacity for injustice must cause any peace that modern Germany imposes on the vanquished to eclipse that of Versailles as Hades overshadows a South Sea isle."

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Oct. 19.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81¼	London	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	22¼	„ sellers	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
Hongkong	84¼	„ buyers	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	82¾
		„ buyers	77

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
Madrid	37.70	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{1}{32}$
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4$\frac{7}{32}$
Bel. C'go	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3$\frac{5}{32}$d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Shanghai	5.97
Spain	9.25 N.	Hungary	19.50†
Italy	5.05 N.	Rumania	0.50
S'zerland	23.21	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	23.86	Greece	0.68
Montreal	86.625	Finland	2.00
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.81
Japan	23.45/48*		

London	4.03
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.85
Montreal on London	4.65½

N—Nom. *—Offered †—Quoted.—Reuter.

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Salvation Army in England

Spirit of Voluntary Service Discussed by Brigadier B. Morris Over Station XCDN

THE Salvation Army is there, right in the thick of it, danger is no deterrent. We went into action the very first day war was declared. Perhaps there is no other great organization that can move with such lightning rapidity as the Salvation Army, said Brig. B. Morris of the Salvation Army in a broadcast over XCDN.

Our military system of government lends itself to quick action. Obedience is a prime factor in our organization. The man with all the facts has Authority, and what is better he has a trained following under his immediate direction. Immediately upon the word of command the Salvation Army moves. Allied to this is the spirit of voluntary Service. Saved to serve is our slogan.

A military colonel warned our sisters that they should not go into certain zones, because it was most dangerous. A woman war worker replied, "Sir, We can die with the men but we cannot leave them." That is the spirit which characterizes all our service, service and sacrifice, ready for both.

We preach our best sermons with the coffee pot and the Bun or a piece of chocolate. Many a man has been helped by the kindly unostentations "God bless you comrade" when being handed out hot tea or coffee over the counter. One of our chief instructions to all workers, is no profiteering. Always give the man in uniform the benefit of the doubt. Trust him when he makes a promise, if he is without ready cash serve him.

The presence of our Salvation Army women workers right up in front posts have had wonderful results—again at the bases they have helped many a lad to go the right road. We are not too tied to fixed polices, we have had to change our tactics with the new conditions.

We lost all our equipment in Flanders; £65,000 worth of equipment, many valuable workers made prisoners, some killed. One of our women workers was killed by a bomb, she was wrapped in a soldiers blanket and buried along side in the same pit or grave with the brave men she had succoured. And her brave husband gave her his last salute and went back to his post and continues with the men now somewhere in England.

4,000 in Active Field

The present activities in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are great.

There are now over 4,000 workers wholly employed on the active field work amongst the Forces.

They are working among the forces from all parts of the Empire. The Army uniform is recognized by all the men from the Empire.

We have no less than 455 centres July figures and daily these are being added to from these centres we are serving over one million soldiers, sailors and Royal Air force men—149,388 garments, 14,000,000 sheets of writing paper have been freely given to the men.

In addition to our work amongst the forces, 600 Salvation Army Officers have been put at the service of local communities. They have assisted helping to evacuate 100,000 children from the danger zone.

Support by Sovereigns

Perhaps one of the most cheering encouraging results of the whole war, to the Salvation Army workers is the remarkable interest shown in all our activities by Our Gracious King and Queen. They have given liberally to the cost of equipment, they have toured canteens and dedicated mobile canteens, evincing the greatest knowledge and keenness in all that pertains to the working of them.

The Kings and Queens of England have always shown a keen and lively interest in the work of our Army, they have been amongst its best supporters. On many occasions they have attended Salvation Army functions and spoken on our behalf.

Salvation Army workers will work in any country for the good of the common people irrespective of party or nationality. Good to all men in all places is a foundation principle of this organization.

Our friends and supporters will be glad to know that we are on every front, wherever the British Forces are gathering, there they will find the Salvation Army—

In Egypt, Africa, India, Singapore and Hongkong.

To Men on Remote Guard

Another encouraging fact that has brought much encouragement to Gen. G. Carpenter, is the way many large firms, borough councils and town councils have come to our aid. Also individuals are turning to us. These mobile canteens move along to the men on remote guard, taking besides hot tea, coffee and refreshments, many other personal necessaries, serving the men just where they need service the most.

If any wealthy listeners really want to help out in this work please write me or telephone me and I will tell you just how you can help best. The demand for these mobile canteens is greater than the supply so our International Headquarters inform me. I would like to see a mobile canteen donated from Shanghai, operating somewhere in England. It would be a nice continuation of the old coffee bus that helped our British soldiers during the dreary days of the two Shanghai "Stunts."

Col. Fegan of the U.S.A. marines in his last words to me on the Bund just as he was leaving, "Brigadier keep the coffee bus going and the doughnuts hot, Yours the best Army I have seen in Shanghai."

Much money has been contributed in Shanghai for war work, I hope the custodians of the cash will not forget us. Relief work being done by The Salvation Army. We were pioneers in Relief Work. I am confident Shanghai will want to support this work.

Cheques may be addressed to Gen. G. Carpenter, 101 Queen Victoria St. London, War Work.

Parliament Interested

Members of Parliament are taking a lively interest; among them Lord Winterton, Under Secretary of State for War, Lord Nathan, Mr. Richard Law, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Brown, and Dr. Edith Summerskill. Pies, sandwiches and tea are in great demand. Members of Parliament are urging us to extend these activities.

Another remarkable thing is that The Salvation Army in the U.S.A are rallying to our help, in making liberal contributions.

At one place in the United Kingdom over 100,000 men were served in four days alone. This is being repeated all over the land.

The Salvation Army is fully mobilized: it will remain mobilized, until victory is assured and the rights of all peoples secured upon a just and lasting bases in which ruthlessness and scorn for the rights of small nations shall be seen no more. No nation is small or great measured by its territorial possessions. Many small nations are great, in the culture they have developed, in the arts and the liberties their people enjoy. They shall yet be free; we are pledged to it and we will not oppress any people not even our foes when peace has returned.

The Salvation Army is at work in all the nations of the earth almost—we never retreat and we never leave a country unless we are forcibly pushed out.

Gift of Prayer

People can help by spending sometime in prayer for the King, the Queen, the Prime Minister, the leaders of the Navy, Army and Air Force; for the men in all the services, for their families, for the injured in the air-raids. Pray that courage and fortitude may be given to our civilian population during the trying days through which they are called to pass. Pray for widows and the fatherless, the lonely.

Give if you have to give and give according to your means; it is one of the ways in which we can hasten the end of this cruel and unwanted War. We can pray, for we did earnestly seek to avoid and to thwart the outbreak of the struggle. Pray that peace will come and with peace no hate, but goodwill among all men everywhere. Pray that poverty, famine and pestilence shall cease or be averted. Pray for those who work amongst the wounded, the injured, the stricken peoples; pray for the countless thousands of homeless, foodless, clothless wanderers.

Broken nights, and weariness following nervous tension are placing a new kind of burden upon our dear people in England.

They are fighting a tiredness of a kind not known to civilians in this country before. Let us pray that their determination to keep calm, brave and loyal, that they shall not falter.

The Salvation Army combines service with a Purpose. The great purpose is, as I have said, service above self. And our service is at the disposal of all three services of His Majesty's Forces. There is a fourth Service, the civil population.

The service we render calls for resourcefulness. This war is unlike any war that has gone before. In the evacuated areas there is a great need for Canteens the effect amongst the men is simply like a tonic; they come with their problems; such a simple thing as sewing on a button brings back, or into their present condition, the homely atmosphere, which is so precious to the average Englishman, wherever he may be. The cheery atmosphere of homeliness which they engender is wonderful.

To Win Them for Christ

Catering to the needs of the men has become a purpose; to keep men from the many pitfalls, to win them for Christ, the King of Kings. A sweet song accompanied with a smile and a warm cup of coffee or tea goes a long way with the British Forces. They know a good thing when they see it.

During the period of waiting, it is very necessary to have healthy and wholesome recreation for the men, The S.A. is no joy-killer organization. We have got them singing by the thousands.

The need is for huts and more huts. Friends who hear me tonight, I assure you we have the men and the women, we need more money to meet the expanding needs.

The work is also purposeful not only for the armed services. There are those who are suddenly deprived of home, and parents, perhaps the Salvation Army will find a greater need for service amongst the air-raid victims. The founder of the Salvation Army once said, "The need is the call" The fact that a piece of service is needed constitutes the call for action.

The Salvation Army was born in England, it was founded by an Englishman, and a great English statesman once said, "If England had given the world nothing more than the Salvation Army, she has well justified her existence." Where death, danger, destruction, disease, darkness desperation and misery is there you will find us.

German Soldiers Are Even Ashamed

Danish-American Writes On Danish Attitude

(By Air Mail)

Detroit, Sept. 8.

"German soldiers in Denmark are well-behaved and the Danish people have little to do with them," said Knud Hansen, Danish-born naturalized American who lived in Copenhagen for twenty years until the German invasion and occupation, in an interview to the "Detroit News."

"We just look through them as though they were not there," he added, "and honestly, judging from the looks on some of these soldiers' faces, they are just plain ashamed of the whole business."

THE government of the Federated Malay States has appointed a controller of companies under powers contained in the Emergency Regulations Enactment. The controller after receiving written orders from the federal secretary has been given wide powers to inspect books and documents under the control of any group of persons, corporate or otherwise. The first controller to assume the new post is Mr. J. Calder, M.C.S.

Long Arm of the R.A.F.

This picture shows how bombs are transported to the planes which will later drop them over military and industrial objectives in Germany. The bomber is a Wellington, and the bombs are of the 250 lb. type.

Japan's Relations With Russia

Rapprochement Urged So That Further Aid to Reds May Be Eliminated

By Percy Whiting
"N.C.D.N." Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 26

As the policy of Soviet Russia is one of the most important factors in Japan's foreign relations, special interest attaches to an article by Mr. Teiichi Muto, a leading contributor to the widely read "Hochi," in which he advocates that Japan should reach an understanding with Russia as to spheres of influence in China. He fears that otherwise a Japan-Russian clash may develop from the Japan-Chinese conflict.

Certainly it would appear that it is to Japan's advantage to reach an understanding of some sort with Russia and keep on amicable terms with that country—for the time being, at least, until the general world situation comes nearer clarification. In this connection, the results of General Tatekawa's ambassadorship in Moscow will be watched with great interest.

The gist of Mr. Muto's article follows:—the China conflict, in the broad sense, may continue for some time, but in a narrower sense, as represented by the military campaign against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his regime, it appears to be approaching the end. The generalissimo himself is reported to have fled from Chungking to some other place.

The Chinese still resisting Japan are divided into two main factions: the pro-democracies group, and the pro-Soviet group. The former has been leaning on the United States, Britain and France. Now that France has been taken into camp by Germany and Britain is under the pressure of the German assault, the old Kuomintang, which has been depending so much on those countries, is certain to lose much of its strength.

The other faction is, of course, the communists, relying on the Soviet Union. It is necessary for Japan to come to an understanding with Russia in order to cause these communist forces to quit hostilities against Japan. It is useless for Japan to try to deal direct with the Chinese communists. The real figure behind the Chinese reds must be induced to withdraw its interference from China. This is analagous to the case of Britain and France behind the old Kuomintang.

The anti-Japanese bandits and guerillas running wild throughout China may be compared to the debris scattered over a vast plain by a tornado. To suppress such elements in a short period seems practically impossible. It took Japan a quarter of a century to bring the aborigines of Taiwan under control.

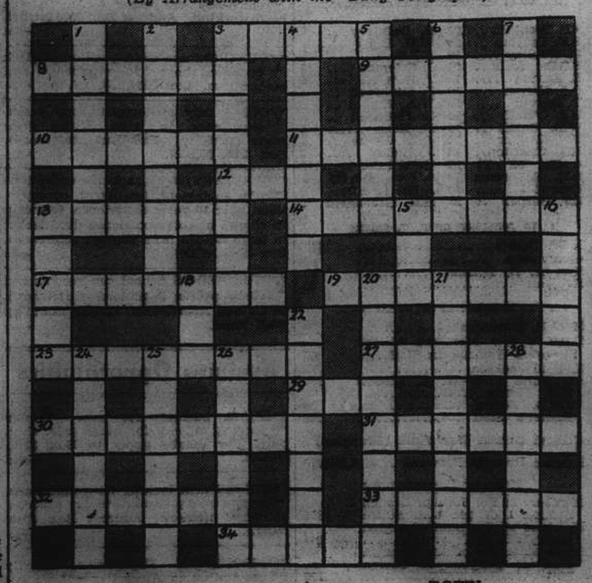
Bandits are, after all, bandits, and it is not vitally necessary for Japan to wipe them all out. The first thing for Japan to do now is to mark out the chief regions of natural resources in China, and then concentrate on establishing peace and order in them. The maintenance of order in other areas is not of such importance.

Japan's military operations have covered an area of some 1,875,000 square miles. It would be advisable to make some readjustments regarding this vast area. Japan should secure the really important spheres of resources and the points of vital military importance. To grasp anything, the open hand must be clenched.

One cannot ignore the fact that communist influence in China has increased over what it was when the China conflict broke out. Liquidation of the activities of the Chinese red troops cannot be achieved if Russia is ignored. To cut the power line of the Chinese communists at its source, Japan should define spheres of influence in China of both Japan and Russia, and reach an understanding with the latter on that basis. If that is done, the China conflict can be ended without much more bloodshed, but if not Japan will have to chastise the Chinese red troops by military action, and the danger of that is that it might well lead to a Japan-Soviet clash.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 326

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

3 Dress that suggests morning rising
8 One of the felines
9 Some canine or other, but certainly not a Great Dane
10 You would only have to put one letter in the heart of this bird to make it a man
11 A boat and peculiar behaviour are far from little
12 This is indeed used for washing, though it doesn't sound true
13 Prima donna
14 Kind of house with a water supply in it
17 Some marvel or other
19 Stipulation
23 A longish distance round a vehicle is not hostile
27 An athletic race this
29 If there were a dog in this it would be safe
30 A support of some kind this is, but hair it is also
31 Plant or medicine that might be in a car
32 Stratagem that is partly, anyhow, a distinct fault
33 Might be a young creature, a fish or a shoot
34 Hue

DOWN

1 Irregular
2 Famous naturalist: or is it where some deer can be found?
3 A fresh-water fish looks like a coloured sea fish
4 The old in an attempt make a calamity
5 This is a calamity too, but you might get a leg-up from it
6 "Plains" (anag.)
7 The idea here is to get it back in time
13 The beginning of the first lesson
15 Card game
16 A fabulous spirit
18 This is a feminine name found in Mid-Asia
20 Suitable advice if the actor's coffin fell out on the way to the cemetery
21 Plant or feminine name that shows a backward number in an Italian town
23 Material of German origin, apparently
24 Useful firearm
25 A feline and its relatives belong to the vegetable world
26 This rank is known in the Army
28 A bit of jewellery

SUNDAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 3, Tomato; 6, Adagio; 8, Rustler; 9, Dealer; 10, Pit; 12, Rocks; 15, Trays; 17, See; 19, Hushed; 21, Planter; 22, Snooze, 23, Drills. DOWN: 1, Ladder; 2, Balance; 3, Tours, 4, Matter; 5, Twenty 7, Ire; 11, Fashion; 13, Ostler; 14, Kernel; 16, Sudden; 18, Chess; 20, Urn.

Doubt Not the Angels

Sermon Preached By Rev. P. C. Matthews in Holy Trinity Cathedral at Mattins on Sept. 29

"To Thee all Angels cry aloud, the Heavens and all the Powers therein. To Thee Cherubim, and Seraphim, continually do cry." (Te Deum)

IN the Old Testament, the existence of angels is taken for granted, and no account of their origin is given: most ancient religions contained similar beliefs. In the New Testament, too, there are frequent references to them, but I expect we are more interested in what Christ Himself taught about them. His teaching, based on His own recorded words, is, briefly, this: Their dwelling place is in heaven; they are superior to men, but in the world to come the righteous shall be on an equality with them: they carry away the souls of the righteous to a place of rest: they are, as seems to be implied, of neither sex: they are very numerous: they will appear with Christ at His Second Coming: there are bad as well as good angels (Matthew 25, 41), though it is usually the good angels who are referred to: they are limited in knowledge; they rejoice at the triumph of good.

There are guardian angels of children. The writers of the Gospels hold that the main duty of angels is to deliver God's message to men. On only one occasion are angels brought into direct contact with Christ—at the close of Christ's temptation in the wilderness. The main differences between Christ's teaching about angels and that found in the Old Testament is that they are not active among men—their abode and their work are, rather, in the heavenly regions: they are not intermediaries between God and man, for it is Christ Himself, or His Spirit, who speaks directly to them. Much emphasis is laid on their presence with Christ at His Second Coming.

Ancient tradition holds that there were nine orders of angels, two of the highest being the Cherubim and Seraphim. Of individual angels there were said to be seven leading, or archangels. Of these one is Gabriel, who tells Zacharias and Elizabeth of their son and that his name was to be John: similarly he tells the Blessed Virgin Mary of the coming of her child, and announces what His name is to be. Today—though why today I really cannot tell you—we are to honour "St. Michael and all Angels," "Michael," an "Archange," seems to have been regarded as the guardian of the Israelites. He is connected with many incidents in the history of Moses, especially at his burial, when he disputed with Satan, who claimed the body of Moses on the ground that he was a murderer, having killed an Egyptian, before he led the people out of Egypt. In the New Testament, Jude refers to this in his brief epistle, and in the Revelation we read "When there was war in heaven, Michael and his angels fought against Satan and his angels till Satan was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him."

Angels as Human Figures

The Jews, and we likewise, picture angels as human figures with wings though in early days they were often portrayed as animals with wings. The wings are natural—we picture angels as coming to earth from God—like the ancient Greek messengers of the gods, and we instinctively endow angels with human form—and clad in white, the emblem of purity and of the dazzling light around the throne of God. But the whole subject is a mysterious one. So mysterious that though I have looked over book after book, I could find very little more about them that I have said. Yet, evidently, Christ accepted—to some extent—the current ideas about them So the Church sets apart one day each year on which we are to think of them.

Clearly they are not to be understood merely in the Old Testament sense as messengers of God to man for that would imply that man is not in direct touch with God, but rather as attendant spirits on God, who in some way, do influence us on earth especially if our aim is also theirs—the establishment of the Kingdom of God in earth as it is in Heaven! The word "angel" is, of course, a Greek word, simply meaning "messenger"—and the occasional Hebrew word is used both for human and for superhuman messengers and not always for good messengers. Obviously they belong mainly to the spirit world—a world of which we know very little: far too little to dismiss it lightly.

Foolishness of Doubting Angels

To say angels do not exist: we have no experience of them personally, is foolish. We have no personal experience of much that exists. To say there is no spirit world is equally a mark of ignorant dogmatism, because we cannot prove that there is no spirit world. But we all—all—have had many an experience of people who bring us messages—messages of good and of evil and messages which often very greatly influence us.

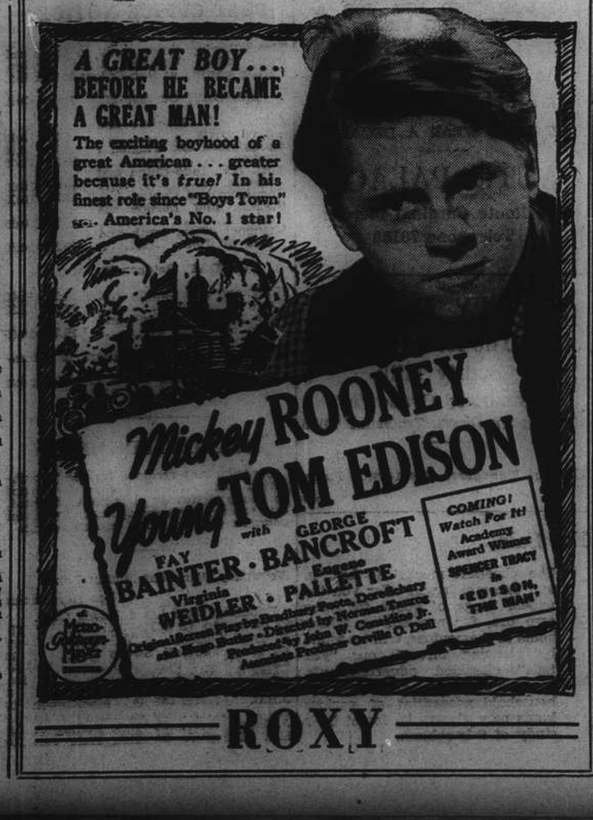
Thank God for Kindly Influence

I venture to suggest that, if we feel the expression "St. Michael and All Angels" too vague for our understanding, we consider this a day on which to thank God for the good and kindly influences which help us and in these days more than ever—to carry on bravely and persistently whatever our duty in life calls us to do. Michael represents, may we say, a good influence, one proceeding from God Himself. "St. Michael and All Angels" may then, in untheological language, picture to us the existence of influences, of messengers of good influences of any and every kind. We cannot perhaps know very much of God in this life for God is a Spirit and this is not merely a spirit life, but we can and should thank Him for the many good influences which bring us a sunshine that helps to scatter the clouds—the love of parents or wife or husband—priceless value—the joy of a trusted friend, the loyalty of a comrade, the kindly word or deed of a stranger—the influence of someone who, by sheer grit and perseverance, spurs us on to face up to our own difficulties and sorrows.

Influence of the Heavenly Angels

Everyday, I suppose, someone is a messenger to us—someone brings us help in some way and very often, quite unconsciously, such an one is, literally, an "angel" and for all we know he, or she, may have been very greatly, and even imperceptibly, influenced by one of the heavenly angels to act visibly, for this, I think, the heavenly angels cannot do, anyway, as a rule. Now, reverse the thought: we often may feel that so-and-so is a good angel to us, in the sense that he or she has brought us a visible expression of help, be it help for our body or for our mind. Then, we too can be—I hesitate to use the word angels—but at least messengers of good to others. We too can bring help of one kind or another to those around us. Do we? After all, who of us is so self-centred as not to be influenced by others at all? The obvious truth is that we are influenced by those around us—and that we, to a tiny (or, possibly not so tiny) extent, influence others: it may be by our actions, or by our words, but generally it is what we are that counts most, and it does count. It is written "no man liveth unto himself, we are all members one of another." I strongly disagree with Henley's words, "I am the captain of my soul. I am the master of my fate". We are, very often, to no small extent, responsible for other people's souls, for other people's fates: few, if any of us, are uninfluenced by others, and as others influence us, so do we influence them, generally quite unknowingly, and very rarely with any intention on our part of doing any such thing. Yet, it is an undoubted fact that we do influence others—many others, though it may be ever so slightly. And if, as we hope it is, our dealings with others are helpful to them, then we are messengers of good to them. But Christ Himself said that "none is good save God." All goodness comes from God—we are but the media, the messengers of that good. So for all the little acts of kindness we receive—and we receive a good many—let us not fail, however troubled and depressed we may be, let us not fail to thank God, and to do what we can to fulfil the petition: "Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven."

NEXT BIG ATTRACTION!



ROXY

Furnished Apartments

TUFENG Road: Furnished apartments, only two vacancies left for two-roomed modern fully furnished apartments with verandah, bathroom, kitchen. Steamheating, hot water, taxes, crockery, cutlery, inclusive rent $400. Further particulars telephone 20666. 11942

1-5 roomed un/furnished apartments, also small/big rooms. 185/A Route Vallon, Gal Co., Telephone 70664. -6128

SMALL apartment for rent, $95 per month. Furniture must be taken over. Telephone 38862. -6060

TWO-ROOMED fully furnished apartment, modern building, near Garden Bridge, to be rented for six/eight months. Fair condition to responsible party. Address Box 3353, NCDN. -6067

TO LET from November 1, for three months, furnished apartment four rooms, Hubertus Apartments Great Western Road. Rent US$60 per month. Telephone 29605 or 23694. -6004

Unfurnished Apartments

TWO-roomed flat, $200. Three-roomed apartment Concession. Two-roomed apartment near Race Course. Apply General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -6129

AS of November 1, in one of the best apartment buildings in the western district, four-roomed flat with two bathrooms. Rental US$77 includes heating, hot and cold water, rates, refrigerator. Address Box 3326, NCDN. 11933

TWO-ROOMED flat available in western Settlement. Address Box 3312, NCDN. -6019

150 Route Destelan. Three-roomed apartment with bathroom and kitchen for immediate occupation. Rental $350 per month, including hot and cold water and taxes. For further particulars apply Palmer & Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, Tel. 15100. 11849

TWO and three-roomed flats in Settlement and Concession. Reasonable terms. Shanghai Realty Co. -5613

Houses and Land

FOR SALE, about 4 mow land, Lafayette corner Pichon. Box 3360, NCDN. -6107

SALE/let, large residence near Canidrome facing three roads. Suitable for club/embassy. Furnished/unfurnished. Outhouses, garages, tennis courts. Swimming-pool, 20 mow garden. Box 3391, NCDN. -6151

THREE shops for sale, $85,000. On Bubbling Well Road, with area mow 0.1.6.7; for further particulars address Box 3311, NCDN. -6016

WANTED to rent, garage or to lease land for building a garage near Szechuen and Kiukiang Road. Box 3310, NCDN. -6015

WANTED to buy, house, six rooms, with garden, in residential district. Please give details and state price. Box 3309, NCDN. -6010

WANTED to buy, undeveloped, residential property near Petain, four mow upward. Box 2632, NCDN. -4815

WANTED to buy, developed, undeveloped property along Bubbling Well, Avenue Foch. Box 2631, NCDN. -4815

2¾ mow land on Great Western Road (near Columbia Country Club) to let for one or two years. Rental very cheap. For particulars address Box 3099, NCDN. -5626

INVESTMENT properties for sale, one in the central part of French Concession consisting 17 semi-detached houses, with modern conveniences, and the other in central district of International Settlement consisting offices and shops. Price reasonable. For particulars address Box 3241, NCDN. -5887

Unfurnished Houses

LARGE house and garden available in the western district, 8 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Apply The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 11849

VERY nice six-roomed house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, garden, garage, servants quarters. US.$35. Amherst Avenue. Telephone 22316 or inquire through Box 3193, NCDN. 11854

Medical

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in Urology and Dermatology
320 Szechuen Road, Arnhold Building
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8. Telephone 83992

Dr. R. HOLPER, M.D.
Specialist in Urology and Skin
Consulting hours: 11-1, 4-6
59 Peking Road Telephone 10734

Dr. I. M. STEINMANN, M.D.
Specialist in Urology and Internal Diseases
Hours: 10-1 and 4-6 or by appointment
120 Nanking Road, 4th Floor
(corner Szechuen Road)
Tel. Office 14422; Residence 71133

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

Dr. L. NEUMANN, M.D.
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
(Universities of Paris and Berlin)
119 NANKING ROAD
Apt. 5B Second floor
Tel. 13272 Hours 8 a.m.-7 p.m.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS
G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245

Cameras

Women may grow tired of men, nights out, and even make-up, but they never become tired of being photographed. Get a camera through our classified advertisement column.

Lost

LOST, one Customs stamped B/L. No. 1 ex ss. Mingsang covering 6 cases cotton seed oil, marked YUN 264 and VAN 264 Shanghai. Delivery has been stopped and the B/L. declared null and void. American Food Co., Fed. Inc., USA. 11865

LOST, one Customs stamped Bill of Lading No. 34, ex ss. Scottsburg covering 25 cases cotton seed oil, marked WES 303 Shanghai 1/25. Delivery has been stopped and the B/L. declared null and void. American Food Co., Fed., Inc., USA. 11865

LOST Customs triplicate covering 15 cases woollen piece-goods ex ss. "Pres. Coolidge" from Kobe, B/L 268, application 264/4/2502 now declared null and void. International Forwarding Corp. 11865

LOST, Customs stamped Bill of Lading, Dairen Maru, arrived on 26/2/40, one case signboard, lost and hereby declared null and void. Kokusai Unyu Kaisha. -5829

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -5325

PRIVATE lessons in modern ballroom dancing by Mr. G. Terri and Chinese lady assistants, at House 7, Hwakee Avenue, 1025 Bubbling Well Road. -5416

Chinese Servants

COOK-BOY wanted. One who is capable of running a three-roomed apartment for family. Reply to Box 3390, NCDN. 11860

EXCELLENT cook-boy and washamah, quiet, hardworking, honest and speaking good English, seek position. Recommended. Box 3346, NCDN. -6075

72782. General Employment Agency Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -5906

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2. Massage. -5059

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road. Apartment 30, Second Floor. -5054

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. 125 Kiaochow Road, House 7. Telephone 34663, Mr. Engel. -5063

WANTED used refrigerator, not later than 1937 model, state make, price and particulars; also used piano. Replies to Box 3376, NCDN. -6133

ADVERTISER buying men's, ladies', children's used garments, shoes, underwear, wallets, trunks, bedding, napery, household implements of every description, carpets, anything of use, even in damaged condition. Box 3178, NCDN. -5778

PIANO, radio and other musical instruments wanted. Please write to Dairiku Music Co., 868 North Szechuen Road. 11867

WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 9-7 p.m. daily. -5263

Animals

GENUINE springer Spaniel puppy 2½ months old for sale to good home only. Telephone 10862. -6056

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($2.50). Non-members registration $5. Room 3, 24 The Bund. 11690

Rooms Without Board

LARGE bed-sitting room, in private house for single man. Apply 23 Tifeng Road. -6111

FURNISHED room, with modern conveniences and steamheating. Vicinity Hardoon/Bubbling Well. Address Box 3329, NCDN. 11937

NICELY furnished steamheated room in modern apartment and use of kitchen suitable for two single girls or quiet married couple. 455 Rue Lafayette. Apartment 6. -6076

NICE furnished room, balcony, box-room, running water, immediately. Bachelors preferred. 11 Route Mayen. -6089

UNFURNISHED rooms for rent. Airy, roomy, bathrooms, hot water. No key money. Reasonable terms. Married couples or families. Apply Apt. 7, 36G, Brenan Road. 11704

WELL-FURNISHED two-roomed flat, south, verandah, all modern conveniences, service, use of kitchen, couple or two bachelors preferred, available November 1, Avenue Road, telephone 38658 between 11-4. -5045

NICE convenient rooms to let $9 per day. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -5339

Rooms with Board

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -6150

12 Pacific Gardens, Seymour Road. Double/single rooms. Private bathroom. Excellent food. Telephone 30376. -6137

LARGE room, well-furnished, bath, to let, with or without board. Normandie, 394 Avenue Joffre. -6140

Furnished Houses

RENTING, caretaking of houses, apartments. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Telephones 14336, 18951. -6730

TO LET, western district, modern, detached, moderate-size house, 3 bathrooms, with garden and garage. Furniture to be taken over. Telephone 20618. -6009

FULLY furnished house in quiet locality, western district. Four rooms, two bathrooms, garage etc. Low rental. Furniture to be sold at less than cost. Box 3352, NCDN. -6095

TO LET, western district, six-roomed house, three bathrooms, large garden, furniture for sale at reasonable valuation. Owner leaving. Box 3318, NCDN. -6055

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1940 (21st day of 9th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy and rather fine, cool weather with North-Westerly to North-Easterly winds around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy with local mist or small showers and North-Easterly winds over our regions and to the South of the Saddles. Cyclonic circulation with rain to the South of Japan, owing to the depression passing East-North-Eastward.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 67.0 max. 74.0	min. 66.9 max. 75.4
,, same date last year	min. 56.0 max. 72.0	min. 57.9 max. 73.4

Rainfall: .11

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Oct. 21, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on Nov. 1. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Oct. 21, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamership mails for America and Europe: Oct. 23, 25, 31, 1940.

LEGAL AND OFFICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$43
China, Korea and Japan	,,	45
Hongkong and Macao	,,	55
Postal Union Countries	,,	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $3

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$43
Hongkong and Macao	,,	44
Postal Union Countries	,,	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

BIRTH

OLIVER.—On October 20, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to GRACE MARY, wife of E. P. Oliver, a son.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

OCTOBER

21 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
21 Battle of Trafalgar (1805)

COMING EVENTS

OCTOBER

22 A.D.C. Club Evening, Lyc., 9.15
24 Royal Asiatic Society lecture, 5.30
24 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, SIBC, 304 Mohawk, 3
24 Russ. Lt. Opera, 'Mateo', Lyc., 8.45
25 Norw. Assn. mtg. & dinner, C.S.F. 8
25 St. Andrew's Soc. ann. gen. mtg.
26 S.W.A. concert, 9.30
29 Vladimir Havsky, farewell concert, Lyc., 9.15
30 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
31 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15

NOVEMBER

1 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
2 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
3 Follies Revue 'Aurora Borealis', Lyc., 8.45
5 Follies Revue 'Aurora Borealis', Lyc., 8.45
7 Jumble UC hall, Limb. Fd. 9.30 a.m.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY (N.C.B.)

Jointly with the INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA, INC.

A Meeting will be held in the Wulientsih Hall, 20 Museum Road, on Thursday, October 24, 1940, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by DR. BERNARD E. READ on "INSECTS IN CHINESE MEDICINE," illustrated with Lantern Slides and Specimens.

The Chair will be taken by Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby.

THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

N. MAAS,
Hon. Secretary (R.A.S.)

11923

THE SHANGHAI LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a Second Interim Dividend for the year ending December 31, 1940, of One (1) China Standard Dollar per share payable on November 8, 1940, to shareholders on record at that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 31, 1940 to November 8, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.

GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agents.

Shanghai, October 16, 1940.

11904

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm doing business under the name of Netherlands China Importers and Exporters has been dissolved as from date by mutual consent of the partners.

S. ARENDS,
A. SWEMMELAAR.

-6000

NOTICE

We regret to announce an increase in the price of the Hazelwood Dessert Brick Ice Cream from $1.60 to $1.90.

HENNINGSEN PRODUCE CO.
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

NOTICE

As from October 21, 1940 Mr. John Burke has been authorised to sign in firm per procuration.

BENJAMIN & POTTS

11946

South British

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INSURANCE OF YOUR MOTOR CAR IS INDISPENSABLE to you

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THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

1st Issue
5% 1934 Dollar Debentures

The Register of Transfers will be closed for the above Issue from October 21 to October 31, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

Shanghai, October 9, 1940.

11798

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

Application has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to MRS. ESTHER KATZ of SHANGHAI, duplicate Debenture Certificate for TAELS FIVE THOUSAND of the 26th Issue of 5 per cent. Debentures of THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED upon the statement that the original Debenture Certificate No. 11, dated December 21, 1932, has been lost or destroyed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 DAYS from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Directors they will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

By Order of the Directors

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Shanghai, October 17, 1940.

11892

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on Friday, the 15th day of November, 1940, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Dated this Sixteenth day of October, 1940.

11903

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CHINA

SESSION 1940-41

FIRST ORDINARY MEETING

The First Ordinary Meeting of the Society will be held TO-DAY at 5.45 p.m. in the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, 1320 Avenue Road.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
BY
N.W.B. CLARKE, M. Eng., M. Inst. C.E.

Tea will be available from 5.15 to 5.45 p.m.

W. MILES, *Hon. Sec.,*
E. S. C.

11905

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HOCUS POCUS

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AN ARTIST'S MODEL BOTH SELDOM FIND HER JOB A WEARING ONE

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11888

For Sale

The cheapest market to buy in and one which will offer you the widest range of goods for your own use, for presents or taking home as mementoes, will be found by glancing through our "For Sale" classified advertisements, not only antiquities and curios but household necessities of various kinds may always be found by a study of this column.

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Selected PORTS AND SHERRIES

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11602

IF YOU WERE IN ENGLAND

You would take pride in telling your friends what the WAR FUNDS in Shanghai collect and send to London.

AS YOU ARE IN SHANGHAI

it is up to you to do your part in increasing the sums sent home.

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey, C/o H. & S. Bank) exists to collect contributions for

WAR CHARITIES

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Oct. 19 16.00	Oct. 19 21.00	Oct. 20 4.00	Oct. 20 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.85	29.93	29.92	29.96
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.01	+0.03	+0.09	+0.06
at 32 F. ,, ,, 12 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.03	+0.07	+0.03
Wind (direction)	Calme	NE	NE/E	EN/E
,, (miles per hour)	0.0	5.0	5.6	5.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	71.4°	69.3°	68.4°	72.7°
Humidity (per cent)	88	91	94	83
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	8	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	0.02	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Oct. 19	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.88	—0.04	29.12
Temp. min. 67.5° Max. 74.3°	70.9°	—1.8°	62.4°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	39.16	0.27	40.10

Time and Tide	21/10	22/10	23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.01	6.02	6.03	6.03	6.04	6.04	6.05
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.16	17.15	17.14	17.13	17.12	17.11	17.10
Moon rises at Shanghai	20.51	21.43	22.39	23.37	—	0.38	1.42
Moon sets at Shanghai	10.00	10.50	11.39	12.26	13.10	13.53	14.35
Flood makes Shai. (day)	12.55	13.30	14.15	15.11	16.33	6.30	7.39
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	18.05	6.10	6.50	7.45	9.27	11.45	13.14
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	14.25	14.54	15.54	17.26	6.28	8.13	9.23
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.15	7.42	6.70	5.60	6.30	6.80	7.50

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 19th:—Low pressure and tropical air over China; Siberian anticyclone over Japan. Small depression crossing the Yellow Sea east-north-eastward. Variable and moderate winds along the China Coast with cloudy weather and local mist or moderate showers.

State on the morning of the 20th:—Cloudy weather with light mist. Calm of wind. Pressure rather low and rising. Very mild temperature.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, October 21.	Reg.	Ord.
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	9.00	10.00
Shenklamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Swatow	10.30	11.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China and Manila	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	15.30	16.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, October 22.		
Hongkong and Canton	10.30	11.00
Amoy	11.00	11.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
(Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on October 31, 1940.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Voluntary War Contribution Fund

For Aeroplanes

Bubbling Well Lawn Bowls Club.

% of Sweep (S & K)	$6
% from Sweeps	58
% from Football Sweep	42
Raffle (Mrs. R.)	50
Raffle (A Yacht—Mr. R.)	200
B.W.L.B.C.	8
J.B.C. 55 A. MacKinnon	10
A.J.T. 25 A Bet (T & B)	10
J. Barry 25 H.O. Pelling	10
H.P. Molloy 25 E.A. Hale	10
J.F. Franklin 20 R. Daintrey	5
R.F. Tabrum 20 W.H. Biggs	5
V. Woolley 20 A.V.S.	5
F.S.B. 20 J. Coleman	5
E. Burton 10 T. Dow	5
E.J. Harper 10 J. Sanbrook	5
T. Darvill 10 W.A. Nichol	5
P.T. O'Neill 10 S. Halliwell	5
W.B. Curtis 10 D. Robb	5
T.T. Walker 10 J.H. Weeks	5
J.G. Crighton 10 J.Bradley	5
A Bet (C&T) 10 Good loser	5
R.B. Robertson 10 A Bet (B&H)	5
Beat it 10 A Bet (S&B)	5
E.J. Harper 10 H.E. Greenfield	5

IN MEMORY OF H. J. SMITH

C. W. Tebutt	$10
Anonymous	80
Miss A. B. Danson	50
Robjean	50

IN MEMORY OF W. J. MILNE

Mrs. F. Groundman	10
From a few Members of the Shanghai Waterworks Staff	45
H. Paul Jackson	75
Aeroplane Pool—W. C. Cassels	200
H.E. Harris	75
J.R.G. Barter	50
Reuter's Staff	266

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance Brought Forward $1,247,279

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Members of the Foreign Branch Section I of the S.M. Police	356
Members of the Staff Shanghai Dockyards Ltd.	241
Some Members of the Foreign Staff at Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill	100
Certain Members of the Staff of P. H. D., S.M.C.	75
Supporters of the Shanghai Race Club Monthly Lottery for September 1940	4,032
Morris, Mrs. G.H.A.	10
Anon 50 M.J.L.	110
K.B.P. 20 Anon	25
Brook, Mrs. D. 10 Roche, R.W.	10

DONATIONS

Grateful Patient	10
Another One of Those	100
The Parsee Club	250
Bridge at Molly's	10
Nazer, Mrs. Florence	100
Shanghai Race Club—Bowling Alley bet.	25
Abraham, Mrs. R.D.	25
The Sweep in the Cathay Bar	70
Good News Horse	100
Chinese Office Staff of Yangtsze Cotton Mill	37
Brown, Miss Amy Venn	30
Earned by Shanghai Golf Club Members for aiding a car	25
Shanghai Engineers Club	188
McQueen, Miss Margaret G.	25
Maggie and Winifred	100
Chinese Clerical Godown Staff—Caldbeck. Macgregor & Co., Ltd.	200

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

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are a lot brighter than they used to be. And why not? When you can choose from WHITEAWAY'S an all-wool Gown with contrast facings, cordings and girdle. DRESSING GOWNS for BOYS—Just like dad's—in plain all-wool material, corded and girdled—they're beautifully cut and finished.

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REQUIRED the services of a mechanical engineer with a thorough all-round knowledge and well-versed in working out price quotations and estimates. Perfect English essential. Only engineers with former experience need apply. Box 3325, NCDN. 11929

WANTED, trombone player, any nationality. Salary $200 to $300. Apply Yangtse Hotel, Room 202. Time, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. -6020

WANTED, competent nurse for two English children, 12 months, 2 years. Box 3315, NCDN. -6025

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Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

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CHINESE youth seeks position as office-boy or junior clerk, reliable hard-working. Address Box 3400 NCDN. -6160

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YOUNG lady stenotypist, four years' experience, in large British firm, seeks position. Excellent references. Box 3350, NCDN. -6091

SECRETARY/stenographer, exceptionally competent, intelligent, conscientious, over 10 years experience, formerly in charge of correspondence department in large British firm. Highest references. Box 3228, NCDN. -5986

FIGUEIREDO'S School can recommend steno-typists: beginners, experienced, 54 Garden Apartments. 1173/11 Bubbling Well Road. 11887

Business Opportunities

RETAIL business for sale. Owner leaving. Cheap for quick sale. Cash only. For details apply to Box 3348, NCDN. -6080

CHINESE firm looking for connections, agents or representatives for America or other markets. Address Box 3343, NCDN. -6071

RESPONSIBLE Englishman, shortly preceeding to Australia, will undertake business and private commissions or act in representative capacity, to local concern. Box 3345, NCDN. -6074

RELIABLE party desires to hear from firms or manufacturers to buy off if evacuating. Box 3302, NCDN. -5996

WE pay cash for stocks and bonds listed on European or American stock exchanges. Please communicate with Box 3170, NCDN. -5758

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TYPEWRITER Corona, portable, practically new, selling US$20. Owner leaving. Address Box 3399, NCDN. -6159

FACTORY rebuilt Monroe Calculating machines, 8 and 10 columns, fully automatic in division and multiplication, US$185 to US$275. Business Machine Co., 9-A Central Road, Telephone 14292. 11606

SIMMONS doublebed with Slumberking spring and Beautyrest mattress. Nearly new. US$37.50. Apply Box 3336, NCDN. 11939

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. Buying, selling: furniture, carpets, refrigerators, etc. Telephone 73937, 146 Route des Soeurs. House 3. -5029

PRAYER-books, received from London a nice selection of Catholic Bibles, New Testaments, Picture Prayer Books for children, Key of Heaven, etc Orders from outports solicited. Apply Church of Christ The King, Rue Bourgeat, Shanghai. -5864

SECONDHAND. Whether you want to purchase cheap furniture, carpets, or sell them, call Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -3905

TYPEWRITER bargains: New Hermes 2,000 portable US$44, Rebuilt Underwood 10"-carriage US$25: 16"-carriage US$45. Business Machine Co., 9-A Central Road, Telephone 14292. 11606

VACUUM cleaner "Electrolux," hair-dryer, electric range, practically new, cheap, for quick sale. 24 Bund, Room 35. -5956

SALE of fur-coats, jackets, capes, foxes. European cutters and furriers, Far Eastern Credit Co., 46 Route Grouchy. For appointment after office hours, please telephone 73740. -5501

PERSIAN carpets and rugs, all sizes, unique designs and qualities. Bargain prices. Antique clocks, 200-250 years old. Red and Black, 277 Avenue Petain. -5096

LIVING room, dining and bedroom furniture for sale. Moving 103 Rubicon Road. Telephone 29485. -6054

PERSIAN lamb coat, black, finest quality and best condition, nearly new, at bargain price, U.S.$175. 7 Columbia Road, Room 6. Telephone 23389. -6061

ONE Moutrie piano for sale. Telephone 76175. -6077

FOR SALE, one ship's chronometer. Best British make. Address Box 3324, NCDN. -6047

G.E. 1934 refrigerator, $600. Telephone 50202 or 50764. -5823

LIONEL Electric train, track, transformer, etc. US$30. Apply Box 3332, NCDN. 11939

SIMMONS convertible day-couch nightbed, like new, US$12.50. Apply Box 3333, NCDN. 11939

SPORTING guns—owner leaving. Winchester repeater .410 shotgun like new. Winchester automatic .22 cal. rifle brand new. Remington 20 bore automatic with 2 barrels. Remington 12 bore automatic with 2 barrels, both guns nearly new. Springfield .3005 Sporter rifle with Lyman sights, like new. Address Box 3334, NCDN. 11939

XYLOPHONE, 4.5 Octive Deagan, artist's special cost US$350. Bargain: US$150. Telephone 39065 for inspection. -5933

SAVE your money, buy Meissen, Dresden porcelains, heavy crystalware, miniatures. Inspect our spectacular show-room. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -6007

Miscellaneous

OLD, well-established real-estate firm (neutral) will take over (mortgage) properties from persons expecting evacuation. Box 3264, NCDN. 11899

DOLLS if broken, perfectly repaired/remodelled. Doll's dresses, wigs. Doll's Hospital, Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -6013

AMERICAN, British magazines changed three times weekly. Moderate fees. Telephone 14640. First Shanghai Reading Circle, Magazine Library, 131 Museum Road, Room 423. -5405

Motor Cars and Cycles

FORD coupe de luxe 1931 4-cylinder, 18 m.p.g., perfect condition, owner leaving. $3,500. Telephone 21731. 11903

1939 Chevrolet Master sedan, excellent condition. Highest quality radio and seat covers. Call Foreign YMCA, Room 626. -5931

BEAUTIFUL Plymouth de luxe, 1940, mileage 5,000. Owner leaving. US$1,250. No brokers. Telephone 72053. -5863

PRIVATELY-OWNED cars, bought, sold, exchanged. Satisfaction guaranteed. Auto Trading Co., telephone 17289, 19351. -4665

1937 Chrysler Royal sedan, excellent condition, US$800 or nearest offer. 715 Yu Ya Ching Road. 11949

FOR SALE, Studebaker Rockne sedan, excellent condition, recently overhauled, US$250. Box 3394, NCDN. 11961

1939 Chevrolet Master 4-door sedan with heater, radio and blow-out safety tubes, all in excellent condition. Car owner-driven. Snuggs, 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. -6067

US$405, 1935 Morris "8", 4-door sedan. Tyres and paint like new. Mileage under 16,000. Apply 39 Yates Road before 5 p.m. -6031

1940 Buick Special. Purchased new last June. Body black with white wall tyres. Condition as new. Only run 3,500 kilometres. Bargain at US$1,250 cash. Insurance and license goes with it. Box 3363, NCDN. -6112

Wanted to Rent

BY responsible British family, unfurnished house, 5/6 rooms, good district. Box 3371, NCDN. -6124

BRITISH couple require unfurnished apartment, three or four rooms in modern apartment building. No brokers. Address Box 3327, NCDN. 11932

WANTED, one or 1½-roomed flat, willing take over furniture. Reply Box 3122, NCDN. -5661

WANTED urgently, apartment, small house. Will take over furniture pay key-money. Telephone 72782. -5805

Radios

1941 Packard-Bell 13 tube all-wave combination console radio 10-record selfchanging gramophone, home recording and public address system. This is the latest and finest home radio combination in Shanghai. Cost US$295. Used one month. Owner leaving will sell for US$175. Apply Box 3330, NCDN, 11938

NEARLY new R.C.A. portable radio. Excellent reception either far afield on batteries or on home plug. Cost US$37.50 will sell US$25. Apply Box 3331, NCDN. 11938

HIRE, sale and reliable repairs, every kind of radio. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, telephone 19225. 11844

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LEICA F.2, wanted by private buyer. State price. No brokers. Box 3393, NCDN. -6152

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SHIRTS correctly made to measure. Special reinforced collars, guaranteed English materials, from $19.50. Razon's, Central Road. 11909

LADIES' worn hats, renovated, remodelled perfectly. Prices suiting every purse. Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -5571

TOWELS, Ship and Machine brands. Face towels, bath towels, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory, Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens (Avenue Road, Carter Road east). Telephone 27024. -5478

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WANTED to buy, sailing yacht, state year, built, L.O.A. and L.W.L., breadth, number of berths, power of auxiliary motor (if any). Also price. Address Box 3159, NCDN. -5730

Educational

WANTED. Qualified shorthand and typing teacher with certificate, lessons to be given at pupil's place. Please address Box 3387, NCDN. -6147

WANTED a tutor to coach a freshman in English rhetoric, banking, bookkeeping and political economy 2 hours every morning at $2 per hour. Reply Mr. Feng, 784 Kiukiang Road. -6106

PIANO lessons. Chord system. Easy method for adults. A1 references. $25 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -5426

LE FRANÇAIS enseigné par institutrice diplômée. Progrès garant. Réunion hebdomadaire de dames étrangères. Causerie, lecture, discussion, $15 par mois. Téléphoner 72928, 1-3 h. -4745

HIGHLY-EDUCATED young lady, graduated Paris Conservatory, gives piano lessons and French lessons at pupil's home. Best references. Post Office Box 4006. -5450

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LOAN wanted, US$10,000/20,000, on excellent investment properties worth US$70,000. Box 3392, NCDN. -6151

MORTGAGES, loans given against title deeds, properties. American currency. Reasonable terms. Box 3265, NCDN. 11900

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